



Emergency Operations Plan

Part 1: Basic Plan

June 2017



CITY OF MURRIETA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

LETTER OF APPROVAL

To: Officials, Employees, and Citizens of the City of Murrieta

The preservation of life, property and the environment is an inherent function of local, state, and federal government. The City of Murrieta, California has prepared this Emergency Operations Plan to ensure the most effective allocation of resources for protection of people and property in time of an emergency.

While no plan can completely prevent death and destruction, good plans carried out by knowledgeable and well-trained personnel can and will minimize losses. This plan establishes the emergency organization, assigns tasks, specifies policies and general procedures, and provides for coordination of planning efforts of the various emergency staff and service elements utilizing the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) (and, by extension, the National Incident Management System [NIMS] which is currently being integrated into SEMS in California by the Governor's Executive Order S-2-05).


The objective of this plan is to incorporate and coordinate all the facilities and personnel of the City into an efficient organization capable of responding effectively to any emergency.

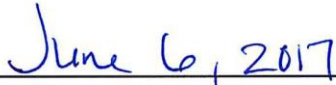
This Emergency Operations Plan is an extension of the State Emergency Plan. It will be reviewed and exercised periodically and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions.

The City of Murrieta gives its full support to this plan and urges all officials, employees, and the citizens, individually and collectively, to do their share in the total emergency effort of the City.

This EOP has been revised by the City of Murrieta, consistent with the Standardized Emergency Management System/National Incident Management System. This Emergency Operations Plan becomes effective on approval by the Murrieta City Council.

Rick Gibbs
Mayor, City of Murrieta

Signed: 
(Mayor, City of Murrieta)

Date: 

EOP REVISION HISTORY

Revision Date	Section of Plan Revised	Revised by
June 2017	Part 1 and Part 2	C. Quigley

Department/Agency	Number of Copies
City Manager	1
City Council	1 each – digital copy
City ESC	1
City Department Heads	1 each – digital copy
Cal OES	1 – digital copy
Riverside County Office of Emergency Management Department	1 – digital copy
Murrieta Valley Unified School District	1 – digital copy
Rancho California Water District	1 – digital copy
Western Municipal Water District	1 – digital copy
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District	1 – digital copy
Eastern Municipal Water District	1 – digital copy
So. California Edison	1 – digital copy
The Gas Company	1 – digital copy

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objectives

This City of Murrieta Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) addresses the planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security emergencies in or affecting the City of Murrieta. This EOP describes the operations of the City of Murrieta Emergency Operations Center (EOC), which is the central management entity responsible for directing and coordinating the various City of Murrieta Departments and other agencies in their emergency response activities.

This EOP is designed to establish the framework for implementation of the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) for the City of Murrieta, which is located within the Riverside County Operational Area (OA) and Mutual Aid Region VI as defined by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). By extension, the plan will also implement the National Incident Management System (NIMS) which is being integrated into SEMS at the Governor's directive (Executive Order S-2-05). The plan is intended to facilitate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination, particularly between the City of Murrieta and Riverside County, special districts, and State agencies, in emergency operations. This document is operational in design.

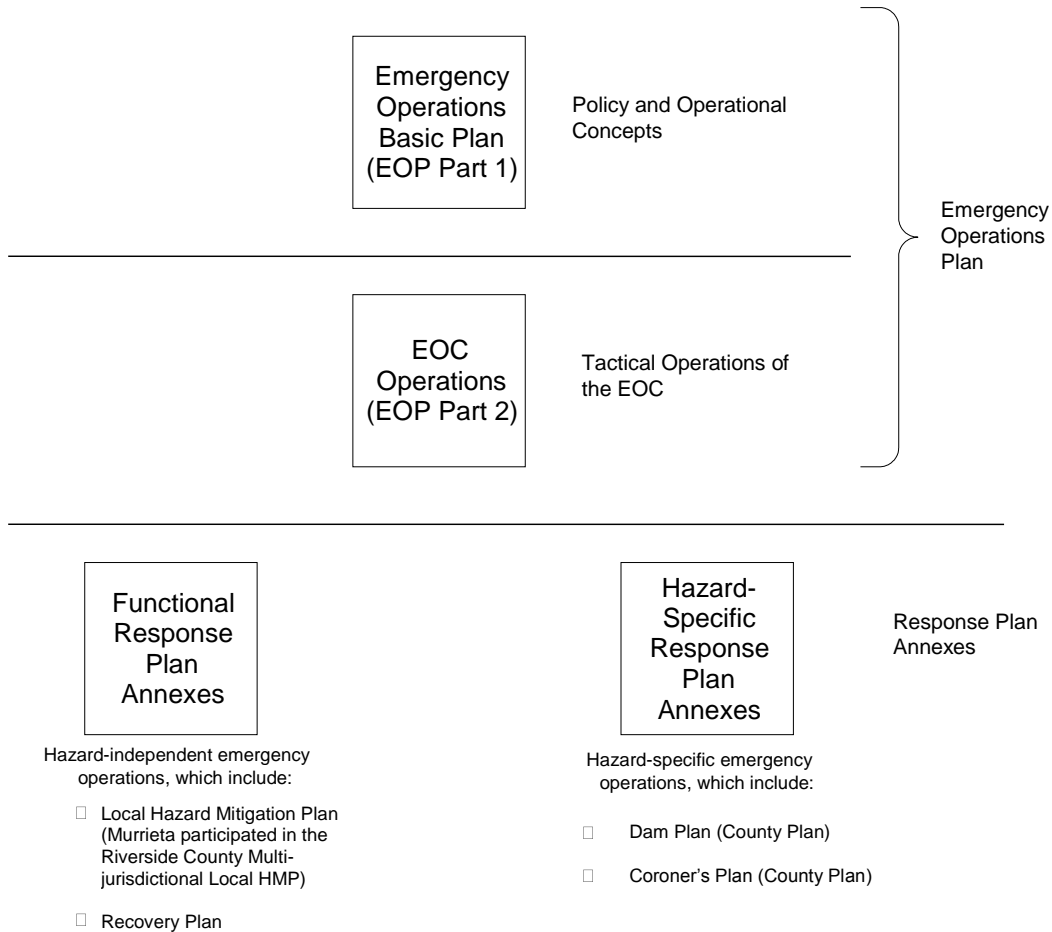
Departments within the City of Murrieta that have roles and responsibilities identified by the plan need to develop and maintain their own department-specific or local EOPs, detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and emergency response checklists based on and consistent with the provisions of this plan.

Figure 1-1 presents the overall comprehensive emergency management planning system. It summarizes the relationship of this EOP with the various other emergency planning documents in use in the City of Murrieta. This EOP defines the overall structure of emergency operations in Murrieta and presents the overall context within which the other emergency operations planning documents reside. The associated functional response plan annexes provide detailed plans for selected functions that may be performed for any type of planned event or emergency while the hazard-specific response plan annexes provide detailed plans associated with specific hazards. Together, the documents identified in Figure 1-1 fully define emergency operations for the City.

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City of Murrieta Emergency Management Planning System

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1.2 Authorities and References

The following provides emergency authorities for conducting and/or supporting emergency operations:

Federal

- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920, as amended)
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (Public Law 93-288, as amended)
- Army Corps of Engineers Flood Fighting (Public Law 84-99)
- Federal Communications Corporation (RACES)
- Title 19, Public Safety, Division 2, Chapter 6, Natural Disaster Assistance Act, §2900

State

- California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code).
- SEMS Regulations (Chapter 1 of Division 2 of Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations and California Government Code §8607 et seq.).
- Executive Order S-2-05 regarding integration of NIMS into SEMS.
- Hazardous Materials Area Plan Regulations (Chapter 4 of Division 2, Title 19, Article 3, §§2720 – 2728 of the California Code of Regulations and California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Section 25503.5).
- California Department of Water Resources Flood Control (California Water Code § 128).
- Orders and Regulations which may be Selectively Promulgated by the Governor during a STATE OF EMERGENCY.
- Orders and Regulations which may be Selectively Promulgated by the Governor to take effect upon the existence of a STATE OF WAR.
- California (Labor Code, §3211.92(b

Local

- City of Murrieta Municipal Code (MMC) Title 2, Chapter 2.60
- Riverside County Emergency Services Ordinance 533.5, September 22, 2005 by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors.

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- Resolution 91-60, Relating to Participation in the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, adopted November 5, 1991.
- Resolution 91-61, adopting Workmen's Compensation Benefits for Disaster Service Workers, adopted November 5, 1991.
- Resolution 95-377, adopting the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), August 1, 1995.
- Resolution 03-1228, adopting the EOP, adopted August 19, 2003
- Resolution 06-1625, approving the integration of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) into the City of Murrieta's Emergency Management System, adopted August 1, 2006.
- Resolution 06-1626, adopting the Revised City of Murrieta Emergency Operations Plan
- County Resolution 95-206, adopting the Operational Area Agreement, August 15, 1995.

References

- Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (PL 93-288) Section 406 Minimum Standards for Public and Private Structures
- California State Emergency Plan
- California Master Mutual Aid Agreement
- California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan
- California Fire Service and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan
- California Coroner's Mutual Aid Plan
- Disaster Service Worker Regulations, Adopted by the California Emergency Council on March 30, 1971 and further amended May 13, 1977 and January 9, 1979

1.3 Document Organization

This EOP is divided two major parts:

Part 1 – Basic Plan

The Basic Plan provides an overview of the Emergency Operations system at the policy and operations levels. The first five sections of the plan address policy-level issues and provide an overview of the organizational, legal, and

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management concepts that are in place for the City of Murrieta. The primary audiences for these sections are City of Murrieta Executives, City Emergency Management Program, City of Murrieta Departmental Management, and anyone interested in an overview of emergency operations in the City of Murrieta.

The following sections provide the policy framework which guides the organization of the City of Murrieta emergency operational procedures.

- **Section 1: Introduction**

Section 1 provides the objectives of the plan as well as its legal authorities and document management procedures

- **Section 2: Overview**

Section 2 provides an overview of emergency operations in the City of Murrieta. This section describes the California statewide SEMS/NIMS and the implementation of those standards within the City of Murrieta. This section also discusses emergency management phases, organizational concepts, EOC activation protocols, and the procedures for issuing an emergency declaration.

- **Section 3: Continuity of Government**

Section 3 provides the procedures for ensuring continuity of Murrieta City Government, including lines of succession and procedures for reconstituting the governing body.

- **Section 4: Mutual Aid System**

Section 4 provides an overview of the mutual aid system in California and discusses the City of Murrieta's role in that system.

- **Section 5: Hazard Identification**

Section 5 provides a summary of the hazards that are faced by the City of Murrieta. This section refers to the Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) in which the City of Murrieta participated as a submitting jurisdiction.

The next five Sections of the plan provide a discussion of the organization and operation of the EOC during preparation, response, recovery, and mitigation operations. The primary audiences for these sections consist of City of Murrieta personnel who manage and staff the EOC. It is expected that these sections will change infrequently, primarily only when there are management changes in the overall structure of the EOC or significant changes in its operating procedures.

- **Section 6: Preparedness Phase Operations**

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Section 6 discusses policies and procedures undertaken by the City of Murrieta to increase its state of readiness. This section addresses both general preparations such as training and hazard mitigation, as well as special procedures when a heightened state of alert occurs.

- **Section 7: Response Phase Operations**

Section 7 discusses the operational policies and procedures that are used by the City of Murrieta EOC during response operations. This section covers EOC activation policies and procedures and the Departmental Operations Center (DOC) approach, as well as procedures for action planning, alerting, emergency communications, requesting mutual aid, performing damage assessment, information management, and the management of public information.

- **Section 8: Recovery Phase Operations**

Section 8 discusses the operational policies and procedures that are used by the City of Murrieta EOC during recovery operations. This section addresses damage recovery and safety assessments, as well as the procedures related to reimbursement processing.

- **Section 9: Mitigation Phase Operations**

Section 9 discusses the hazard mitigation program that the City has implemented. This section presents an overview of the processes in place and a summary of the Multi-Jurisdictional LHMP prepared by Riverside County and approved by Federal Emergency Management Agency in May 2005 in which the City of Murrieta participated as a submitting jurisdiction.

- **Section 10: Legal Citations**

Section 10 provides the text of key legal references cited with this EOP.

Part 2 – Supporting Documents

Part 2 consists of detailed information that will be used by each staff member in the course of doing his or her job within the EOC. This material consists of checklists and other reference data to be used by each staff member. The objective of Part 2 is to provide a concise package of materials for each EOC staff member during an emergency.

The material in Part 2 must be kept up-to-date and is expected to change on a regular basis. At a minimum, after every EOC activation and exercise, it is expected that the materials will be updated to reflect lessons learned.

1.4 Document Management and Distribution

The City of Murrieta EOP will be reviewed and revised if necessary by the City of Murrieta Emergency Management Program on a regular basis. In addition, the plan may be modified as a result of post-incident analyses and/or post-exercise critiques. It may be modified if responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules, or regulations pertaining to emergency management operations change. Records of revisions to the EOP will be maintained by the City's Emergency Management Program on the register in the prologue of this document.

Those agencies having assigned responsibilities under this plan are obligated to inform the City's Emergency Management Program when organizational or operational changes occur or are imminent. Proposed changes will be submitted in writing to the City's Emergency Management Program. Changes will be published and distributed to City departments.

1.5 Abbreviations and Acronyms

Appendix A provides a list of abbreviations and acronyms used in this document.

SECTION 2: OVERVIEW

2.1 Concept of Operations

This EOP addresses the entire spectrum of contingencies, ranging from relatively minor incidents, planned events, or large-scale emergencies. A buildup or warning period will precede some emergencies, providing sufficient time to warn the public and implement mitigation measures designed to reduce loss of life, property damage, and effects on the environment. Other emergencies occur with little or no advance warning, thus requiring immediate activation of the EOP, and efficient and coordinated mobilization and deployment of resources. All departments of the City must be prepared to promptly and effectively respond to any foreseeable emergency, taking all appropriate actions, including requesting and providing mutual aid.

2.2 Emergency Management Phases

Emergency management activities during peacetime and national security emergencies are associated with four federally-defined phases, namely:

- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery
- Mitigation

The following sub-sections provide a definition and overview of each of these phases. Detailed operational procedures employed by the City of Murrieta during each of these phases are discussed in the following Sections of this EOP:

- SECTION 6: Preparedness Phase Operations
- SECTION 7: Response Phase Operations
- SECTION 8: Recovery Phase Operations
- SECTION 9: Mitigation Phase Operations

2.2.1 Preparedness Phase

The Preparedness Phase involves activities that are undertaken in advance of an emergency/disaster. These activities develop operational capabilities and effective responses to various emergency situations or natural disaster. These

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actions might include mitigation activities, emergency planning, training and exercises, and public education.

During the Preparedness Phase, the City will place emphasis on the following activities:

- **Training** of full-time and auxiliary emergency management personnel.
- **Conducting exercises** to ensure that all EOC participants are prepared to respond effectively in the event of an activation of the EOC. Exercises will be conducted regularly and in compliance with all applicable State and Federal guidelines.
- **Emergency planning** to ensure that operating plans and their associated support documentation are current and accurate. The City's Emergency Management Program, in cooperation with other City departments, is responsible for ensuring that these planning documents are kept up-to-date.
- **Public awareness and education** to inform the public about City preparation and mitigation activities.
- **Resource management** to ensure the availability of sufficient resources to cope with emergencies. The City's Emergency Management Program is responsible for the coordination and maintenance of emergency communications systems, warning systems, and emergency equipment, and for ensuring that the EOC is maintained in an operable condition. Maintain emergency response notification lists which are located on the City's main and backup networks.

Increased Readiness

Upon receipt of a warning or the observation that an emergency situation is imminent or likely to occur, the City of Murrieta will initiate actions to prepare for the incident. This may involve setting up a Management Watch, alerting appropriate departments and agencies, and in some instances alerting the public.

Events that may trigger Preparedness Phase activities include:

- Local emergency;
- Issuance of a credible long-term earthquake prediction;
- Receipt of a flood advisory or other special weather statement;
- Receipt of a potential dam failure advisory;
- Initiation of rolling blackout or other power failures;

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- An unusual pattern of disease reporting;
- Notification of actual or threatened cyber events;
- Conditions conducive to wild land fires, such as the combination of high heat, strong winds, and low humidity;
- A potential major hazardous materials incident;
- A rapidly deteriorating international situation that could lead to an attack upon the United States; and
- Information or circumstances indicating the potential for acts of terrorism, violence, or civil disturbance.

If a threatening situation develops, the City Manager (EOC Director) will be notified immediately. As necessary, the EOC will be activated to the level recommended on the EOC Activation Guide, and the Emergency Management Organization (EMO) may be convened to evaluate the situation and make recommendations to the EOC Director. The elements of the EOC will be activated as required at the direction of the EOC Director, and SEMS/NIMS will be used. Incident management will be established to direct field units. Operations will be coordinated in a centralized or decentralized mode, depending on the magnitude of the emergency situation. If the situation warrants, a “Local Emergency” may be proclaimed.

Other Preparedness Phase activities may include the following:

- Briefing of the Mayor, City Council, and other key officials and/or employees of the City of Murrieta;
- Communicate with Riverside County EMD current status and potential plans to activate the City EOC if necessary
- Reviewing and updating of the City EOP, and associated supporting documentation;
- Increasing public information efforts and warnings to threatened elements of the population;
- Accelerated training of permanent and auxiliary emergency management staff;
- Inspecting critical facilities and equipment, specifically the EOC;
- Recruiting additional staff and Disaster Service Workers (DSWs);
- Conducting precautionary evacuations in the potentially impacted area(s);
- Mobilizing personnel and pre-positioning resources and equipment;

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- Contacting State and Federal agencies that may be involved in field activities;
- Testing warning and communications systems; and
- Identifying the need for mutual aid and requesting such through appropriate channels (Section 4: Mutual Aid System).

2.2.2 Response Phase

The City of Murrieta's response to an emergency can be roughly divided between initial response and extended response. The terms "initial" and "extended" imply that these aspects of response are chronological in nature. This is true in some instances; however, depending on the nature of the incident, extended response activities can begin before initial response activities are completed, or the activities can happen simultaneously. The system is intended to be flexible so that emergency personnel can engage in the appropriate actions as dictated by an incident's characteristics.

Initial Response

The City of Murrieta's initial response activities are primarily structured to minimize the effects of the emergency or disaster. This includes protection of property and human life.

Examples of initial response activities include:

- Disseminating warnings, emergency public information, and instructions to the citizens of Murrieta;
- Conducting initial damage assessments and surveys;
- Assessing the need for mutual aid assistance;
- Coordinate and communicate with Riverside County OA Office of Emergency Services
- Developing and implementing action plans;
- Clearing priority transportation routes;
- Coordinating evacuations and/or rescue operations;
- Coordinating the care of displaced persons and treating the injured;
- Coordinating the restriction of traffic/people movement and unnecessary access to affected areas;
- Repairing critical facilities and structures and

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- Making all necessary notifications, including City Departments and personnel, the Riverside County OA, and the Cal OES Southern Region.

Extended Response

The City of Murrieta's extended response activities involve the coordination and management of personnel and resources to mitigate an emergency and facilitate the transition to recovery operations.

Examples of extended response activities include:

- Prepare detailed damage assessments;
- Coordinate the operation of mass care facilities with American Red Cross (ARC);
- Coordinate with Riverside County Coroner Operations;
- Procure required resources to sustain operations;
- Document situation status;
- Protecting, controlling, and allocating vital resources;
- Coordinate restoration of vital utility services;
- Track resource allocation;
- Conducting advanced planning activities;
- Document expenditures;
- Develop and implement Action Plans for extended operations;
- Coordinate with Riverside County OA EMD;
- Disseminate emergency public information;
- Declare a local emergency; and
- Coordinate with State and Federal agencies.

2.2.3 Recovery Phase

Recovery activities involve the restoration of services to the public and returning the affected area(s) to pre-emergency conditions. Recovery activities may be both short-term and long-term, ranging from restoration of essential utilities, such as water and power, to mitigation measures designed to prevent future occurrences of a given threat. Recovery activities may reflect the continuation of the response phase activities (e.g., restoration of utilities), or they may include new activities wholly enacted as a part of the recovery process after the disaster

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has abated (e.g., removal of debris after a flood). Examples of recovery activities include:

- Coordinate restoration of utilities;
- Debris management;
- Provide long-term recovery housing to displaced victims;
- Apply for State and Federal assistance programs;
- Coordinate with Riverside County OA OES;
- Conduct hazard mitigation analyses;
- Identify residual hazards;
- Determine and recover costs associated with response and recovery; and
- Establish emergency index codes for cost tracking purposes.

2.2.4 Mitigation Phase

Mitigation efforts occur both before and after emergencies or disasters. Post-emergency mitigation is actually part of the recovery process. This includes eliminating or reducing the impact of hazards that exist within the City of Murrieta. Pre-emergency mitigation involves activities designed to reduce the damaging impact of an emergency/disaster should it occur at some future date.

Mitigation activities may include:

- Amend local ordinances and statutes, such as
- zoning ordinances, building codes, and other enforcement codes;
- Initiate structural retrofitting measures;
- Assess tax levies;
- Flood control projects; and
- Diminish fuel in areas having a high potential for wild fires.

2.3 Organizational Concepts

This plan is in compliance with the SEMS in accordance with the State of California Code 8607. This plan is also fully compliant with the NIMS which was enacted by the US Department of Homeland Security on March 1, 2004.

2.3.1 Organizational Levels

SEMS is designed to be applicable to all organizational levels and functions. There are five designated levels in the SEMS organization. The levels are activated as necessary based on the characteristics of a given incident and resource availability.

Field Response

The field response level is the level at which emergency response personnel and resources, under the command of an appropriate authority, carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat. The Incident Command System (ICS) is used to control and coordinate field-level response activities. ICS provides a standard organizational structure to facilitate coordination of multiple response organizations at the field level. Departmental operational plans describe the specifics of the implementation of ICS in the various City departments.

During a field response operation, the City EOC may or may not be activated, depending on the severity and type of incident. Generally, if day-to-day response activities can resolve an emergency situation, activation will remain at the field response level.

Local Government

Local governments include cities, counties, and special districts. Local governments manage and coordinate the overall emergency response and recovery activities within their jurisdiction. Local governments are required to use SEMS when their EOC is activated or a local emergency is declared or proclaimed in order to be eligible for State funding of response-related personnel costs. Under SEMS, the local government emergency management organization and its relationship to the field response level may vary, depending upon factors related to geographical size, population, function, and complexity.

Operational Area

Under SEMS, the OA refers to an intermediate level of the State's emergency services organization which encompasses the County and all political subdivisions located within the County, including special districts. The OA manages and/or coordinates information, resources, and priorities among local governments within the OA, and serves as the coordination and communication link between the local government level and the regional level. The decision on organization and structure within the OA is made by the governing bodies of the County and the political subdivisions within the County.

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Region

The State of California has created three OES Administrative Regions. The City of Murrieta in Riverside County is part of the Southern Region. The State has been further divided into six Mutual Aid Regions. The purpose of a Mutual Aid Region is to provide for the effective application and coordination of mutual aid and other emergency related activities. The Regional level manages and coordinates information and resources among OAs within a designated Mutual Aid Region and between the OAs and the State level. The Regional level also coordinates overall State agency support for emergency response activities within the Region. The City of Murrieta in Riverside County is part of Mutual Aid Region VI.

State

The State level manages State resources in response to the emergency needs of the other levels, manages and coordinates mutual aid among the Mutual Aid Regions and between the Regional level and State level, and serves as the coordination and communication link with the Federal disaster response system

2.3.2 City of Murrieta EOC Interfaces

Figure 2-1 provides a diagram indicating the organizations that the City of Murrieta's EOC interfaces with during an activation period. The City's EOC will direct all activities during an emergency.

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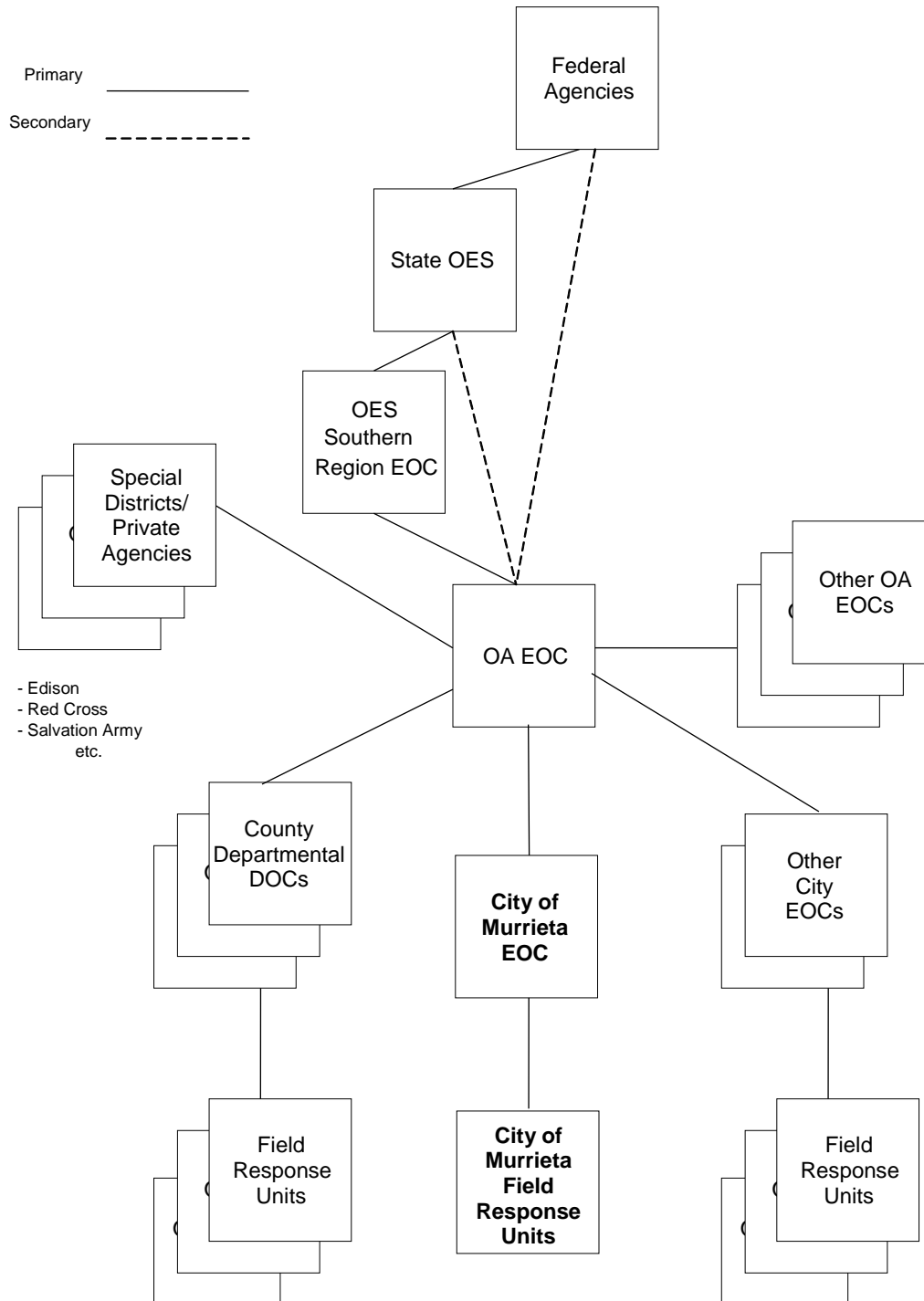


Figure 2-1: City of Murrieta EOC Interfaces

2.3.3 Functional Sections

The following is an overview of the five functional organization sections of SEMS. Adopting this functional management design enables responders to consistently organize their activities in a way that meets all event needs.

SEMS has five essential functions adapted from ICS. These components, while originally designed to give direction and control only to field level responders, are also applicable at local government, operational area, regional, and State levels. They are:

- Command (field level) or Management (EOC level)
- Operations
- Planning & Intelligence
- Logistics
- Finance & Administration

The system allows jurisdictions to accommodate their existing staffing patterns because it is a flexible management tool and can be molded to suit the jurisdiction's situation, not the reverse. Within the five basic functions, there are functional positions that have application to all SEMS levels. The duties and responsibilities for these functions are depicted in position checklists, which are provided for each SEMS function. A description of these positions and their checklists can be found in Part 2 of this plan.

Figure 2-2 below shows the basic functional organization outline for SEMS.

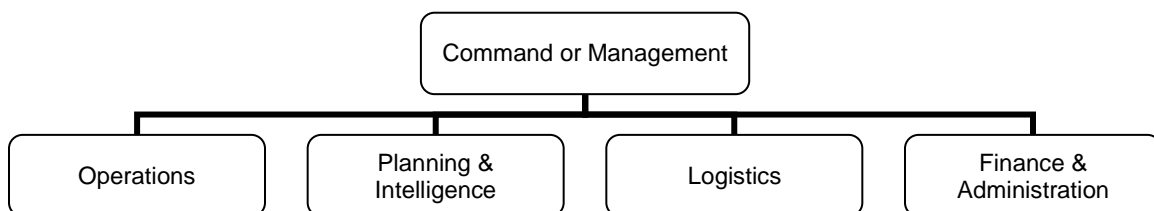


Figure 2-2: SEMS Functional Organization Outline

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Command (Field Level)

Command is responsible for directing, ordering, and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority.

Management (EOC Level)

Management is responsible for overall emergency policy and coordination through the joint efforts of governmental agencies and private organizations.

Operations

Operations is responsible for the coordinated tactical response operations directly applicable to or in support of the mission(s) in accordance with the Action Plan. Operations coordinates support for local government's emergency response, inter-jurisdictional response, and City-wide activities.

Planning & Intelligence

Planning & Intelligence is responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information, developing the EOC Incident Action Plan in coordination with other functions, and maintaining documentation.

Logistics

Logistics is responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, and equipment, and tracking the status of resources and materials in support of the response to the incident. Logistics also provides the necessary communications for effective response coordination.

Finance & Administration

Finance & Administration is responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of the incident and/or any administrative aspects not handled by other functions including all tracking and documentation of actual expenditures.

2.3.4 Policy Group

The Policy Group assists the EOC Director with the overall goals and objectives that would benefit the City during a declared emergency. Types of assistance include:

- Determining specific policy issues such as:
 - City of Murrieta employee recall;

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- Curfew and evacuation orders;
 - Price gouging issues;
 - Shelter activation; and
 - Activation of mutual aid agreements.
- Preparing orders and directives to be presented to the Mayor and Murrieta City Council for ratification.

The Policy Group consists of the Executive Management Team, namely:

- City Manager
- Assistant City Manager
- City Attorney
- City Clerk
- Finance Director
- Community Services Manager
- Police Chief
- Public Works Director
- Fire Chief
- Planning Director
- Information Systems Manager
- Building & Safety Manager

2.4 EOC Activation Protocols

2.4.1 SEMS Activation Requirements

Figure 2-3 presents the minimum statewide requirements for the activation of the various EOCs as defined by SEMS.

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Situations Listed in Regulations	SEMS LEVELS				
	FIELD RESPONSE	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	OPERATIONAL AREA	REGIONAL	STATE
Multiple emergency response agencies	USE ICS				
Local Government EOC activated		USE SEMS	ACTIVATE if OA activated	ACTIVATE if OA activated	ACTIVATE if OA activated
Local Emergency declared or proclaimed		USE SEMS	ACTIVATE EOC	ACTIVATE EOC	
O P E R A T I O N A L W I T H I N T H I S A R E A	Two or more cities declare or proclaim a Local Emergency		ACTIVATE EOC	ACTIVATE EOC	ACTIVATE EOC
	County and one or more cities declare or proclaim a local emergency		ACTIVATE EOC	ACTIVATE EOC	ACTIVATE EOC
	City, city and county, or county requests Governor's State of Emergency proclamation		ACTIVATE EOC	ACTIVATE EOC	ACTIVATE EOC
	Governor proclaims a State of Emergency for county or two or more cities		ACTIVATE EOC	ACTIVATE EOC	ACTIVATE EOC
	Operational Area requests resources from outside its boundaries *		ACTIVATE EOC	ACTIVATE EOC	ACTIVATE EOC
	Operational Area receives resource requests from outside its boundaries *		ACTIVATE EOC	ACTIVATE EOC	ACTIVATE EOC
	An Operational Area EOC is Activated			ACTIVATE EOC	ACTIVATE EOC
	A Regional EOC is activated				ACTIVATE EOC
	Governor proclaims a State of Emergency				ACTIVATE EOC
	Governor proclaims an earthquake or volcanic prediction				ACTIVATE EOC

Figure 2-3: SEMS Activation Requirements

2.4.2 Local Activation Authorities

Other than the above listed circumstances, the activation of the City of Murrieta's EOC must be authorized. The Murrieta EOC is activated by the City Manager (in his/her role as EOC Director per MMC 2.60.050) or his/her designee.

The Murrieta EOC can be activated by any one of the following City of Murrieta personnel, or his/her assigned designee:

- City Manager (in his/her role as EOC Director per MMC 2.60)
- City's Emergency Services Coordinator
- Chief of Police
- Fire Chief

2.4.3 EOC Activation Levels

The City of Murrieta has developed criteria that identify the events/situations that may require EOC activation. Note that there is an increased readiness concept known as "Management Watch" (described in more detail in Section 6: Preparedness Phase Operations) that often takes effect prior to formal activation of the EOC.

The City has established three levels of EOC activation. For each level, a recommended minimum staffing guide has been developed. The activation and staffing guide is depicted in the following figure.

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Event/Situation	Activation Level	Minimum Staffing
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Severe Weather Advisory• Small incidents involving two or more City Departments• Flood Watch• Resource request from outside the City	One	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• EOC Director• Planning & Intelligence Chief• Logistics Chief• Representatives of corresponding City departments• Representatives of appropriate staff volunteers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moderate Earthquake• Major wildland fire affecting developed area• Major wind or rain storm• Two or more large incidents involving two or more City Departments• Flood Warning	Two	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• EOC Director• All Section Chiefs• Branches and Units as appropriate for the situation• Agency representatives as appropriate
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Major Countywide or Regional emergency• Multiple departments with heavy resource involvement• Major earthquake damage	Three	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All EOC positions

Figure 2-4: EOC Activation Levels

2.4.4 EOC Deactivation

A proclaimed state of local emergency is terminated by the issuance of a proclamation by the governing body terminating the emergency. See MMC Section 2.60.060

2.5 State of Emergency Declarations

There are three types of proclamations of emergency in the State of California: local emergency, state of emergency, and state of war emergency. The following sections discuss each of these proclamations.

2.5.1 Local Emergency

A Local Emergency may be proclaimed by the City Council or by the City Manager as specified by MMC Title 2, Chapter 2.60

The City Council must terminate the emergency declaration at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant.

The Declaration of a Local Emergency provides certain legal immunities for emergency actions taken by City of Murrieta employees. This provides protection for the City and the employees.

The proclamation of a Local Emergency provides the City Council with the legal authority to:

- If necessary, request that the Governor proclaim a State of Emergency and/or request a Presidential declaration.
- Promulgate or suspend orders and regulations necessary to provide for the protection of life and property, including issuing orders or regulations imposing a curfew within designated boundaries.
- Exercise full power to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, resolutions, emergency plans, or agreements.
- Request State agencies and other jurisdictions to provide mutual aid.
- Require the emergency services of any local official or employee.
- Requisition necessary personnel and materials from any local department or agency.
- Obtain vital supplies and equipment and, if required, immediately commandeer the same for public use.
- Impose penalties for violation of lawful orders.

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A sample Local Emergency proclamation is shown below:

**PROCLAMATION DECLARING THE EXISTENCE OF A
LOCAL EMERGENCY UNDER GOVERNMENT CODE
SECTION 8630 AND CHAPTER 2.60 OF THE MURRIETA
MUNICIPAL CODE**

WHEREAS, Chapter 2.60 of the Murrieta Municipal Code authorizes the City Council to proclaim the existence of a "Local Emergency," and delegates such authority to declare such an emergency to the City Disaster Council if the City Council is not in session, and;

WHEREAS, that conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property have arisen with the City of Murrieta caused by _____, and;

WHEREAS, the aforesaid conditions of extreme peril warrant and necessitate the proclamation of a Local Emergency,

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED that a Local Emergency exists throughout the City of Murrieta, and

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that during the existence of said Local Emergency, the powers, functions, and duties of the Disaster Council of this City shall be those prescribed by State law and the ordinances, resolution and approved plans of the City of Murrieta in order to mitigate the effects of said Local Emergency, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED AND ORDERED that the Disaster Director or his/her successor as outlined in Chapter 2.60 of the Municipal Code, is hereby designated as the authorized representative of the City of Murrieta for the purpose of receipt, processing and coordination of all inquiries and requirements necessary to obtain available state and federal assistance.

Dated: _____

City Manager/EOC Director

ATTEST:

City Clerk

2.5.2 State of Emergency

A State of Emergency may be proclaimed by the Governor when:

- Conditions of disaster or extreme peril exist which threaten the safety of persons and property within the State caused by natural or man-made incidents.
- He/she is requested to do so by local authorities.
- He/she finds that local authority is inadequate to cope with the emergency.

Whenever the Governor proclaims a State of Emergency:

- Mutual aid shall be rendered in accordance with approved emergency plans when the need arises in any county, city and county, or city for outside assistance.
- The Governor shall, to the extent he/she deems necessary, have the right to exercise all police power vested in the State by the Constitution and the laws of the State of California within the designated area.
- Jurisdictions may command the aid of citizens as deemed necessary to cope with an emergency.
- The Governor may suspend the provisions of orders, rules, or regulations of any State agency; and any regulatory statute or statute prescribing the procedure for conducting State business.
- The Governor may commandeer or make use of any private property or personnel (other than the media) in carrying out the responsibilities of his/her office.
- The Governor may promulgate, issue, and enforce orders and regulations deemed necessary.

2.5.3 State of War Emergency

A Declaration of a State of War Emergency is proclaimed by the Governor whenever this State or nation is attacked by an enemy of the United States, or upon receipt by the State of a warning from the Federal government indicating that such an enemy attack is probable or imminent.

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The threat of war or enemy-caused disaster would require a number of preparedness actions in addition to those measures recommended for handling peacetime emergencies. These actions will be undertaken by the State automatically upon the existence of a State of War Emergency, or on order of the Governor or the OES Director upon activation of a national defense emergency plan. Specifically, the Governor may:

- Take any of the actions described under the conditions of a State of Emergency and will direct the mobilization of the State of War Emergency management organization;
- Promulgate orders, rules and regulations necessary to protect life, property and the environment;
- Direct all State agencies to use their personnel, equipment, and facilities to prevent or alleviate actual or threatened damage due to the emergency; and/or
- Temporarily suspend any officer or employee of the State for willful neglect to obey any order or regulation issued by the Governor. The Governor may then designate the person who shall carry on the rights, obligations, and duties of the office or position for the duration of the suspension.

In addition, the OES Director of California:

- Establishes the State War Emergency Organization and completes the transition to wartime emergency status in accordance with the Emergency Resources Management Plan;
- Mobilizes the staff of primary and alternate State EOCs;
- Directs the mobilization of the State's mutual aid regional emergency staff and of the Regional EOCs;
- Maintains liaison with appropriate Federal agencies and with the American Red Cross;
- Receives and allocates resources provided by the Federal government or other states; and
- Forms a policy group, from the California Emergency Organization, known as the Resource Priorities Board.

The Governor must call a meeting of the Emergency Council no later than the seventh day whenever it appears that a State of War Emergency will continue for more than seven days.

SECTION 3: CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

3.1 Introduction

A major emergency could result in the death or injury of key government officials, the partial or complete destruction of established seats of government, and the destruction of public and private records essential to continued operations of government.

Government at all levels is responsible for providing continuity of effective leadership and authority, direction of emergency operations, and management of recovery operations. To this end, it is particularly essential that the City of Murrieta continue to function as a government entity. The California Government Code and the Constitution of California provide the authority for State and local governments to reconstitute themselves in the event incumbent officials and other personnel are unable to serve.

3.2 Lines of Succession

Section 8638, Article 15, Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2 of the California Government Code requires the appointment of up to three standby officers for each member of the governing body. This article also provides for the succession of officers who head departments responsible for maintaining law and order, or for furnishing public services relating to health and safety. Additionally, Article 15 outlines procedures to assure continued functioning of political subdivisions in the event the governing body, including standby officers, is unavailable to serve. The standby officers shall have the same authority and powers as the regular officers or department heads.

3.2.1 Reconstitution of the Governing Body

Section 8642 of Article 15 authorizes local governing bodies to convene as soon as possible whenever a state of emergency or local emergency exists and at a place not necessarily within the political subdivision. Under Article 15, the duties of a governing body during emergencies include ascertaining the damage to the jurisdiction and its personnel and property, reconstituting itself and any subdivisions, and performing functions in preserving law and order, and furnishing local service.

3.2.2 Protection of Vital Records

In the City of Murrieta, the City Clerk's Office is responsible for the preservation and protection of vital records. Each department within the City is charged with identifying, maintaining, and protecting its vital records. Vital records are defined as those records that are essential to the rights and interests of individuals, governments, corporations, and other entities, including vital statistics, land and tax records, license registers, articles of incorporation, and historical information. Vital records also include those records essential for emergency response and recovery operations, including utility system maps, emergency supply and equipment locations, emergency operations plan and procedures, and personnel rosters.

These vital records will be essential to the re-establishment of normal City of Murrieta government functions, serving to protect the rights and interests of government. These rights and interests are encapsulated in the constitutions, charters, statutes, ordinances, court records, official proceedings, and financial records of the City of Murrieta. Vital records of the City of Murrieta are routinely stored in the City Clerk's Office.

SECTION 4: MUTUAL AID SYSTEM

4.1 Mutual Aid Overview

Incidents frequently require responses that exceed the resource capabilities of the affected response agencies and jurisdictions. When this occurs, mutual aid is provided by other agencies, local governments, and the State. Mutual aid is voluntary aid and assistance by the provision of services and facilities, including fire, police, medical and health, communications, transportation, utilities, and other assistance.

The foundation of California's emergency planning and response capability is a statewide mutual aid system, which is designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support are provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation.

The basis for the system is the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, as referenced in the California Emergency Services Act. The California Master Mutual Aid Agreement created a formal process, in which each jurisdiction retains control of its own personnel and facilities, but can give and receive help whenever it is needed.

Mutual aid assistance may be provided under one or more of the following authorities:

- California Fire and Rescue Emergency Plan.
- California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan.
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 100-707).

To facilitate the coordination and flow of mutual aid, the State has been divided into six Mutual Aid Regions and three Administrative Regions as shown in Figure 4-1. The City of Murrieta in Riverside County is located in Mutual Aid Region VI. Region VI and Region I combine to form an Administrative Region known as the "Southern Region."

This section provides an overview of California's mutual aid system and the City of Murrieta's role in that system.

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services Administrative Regions and Mutual Aid Regions

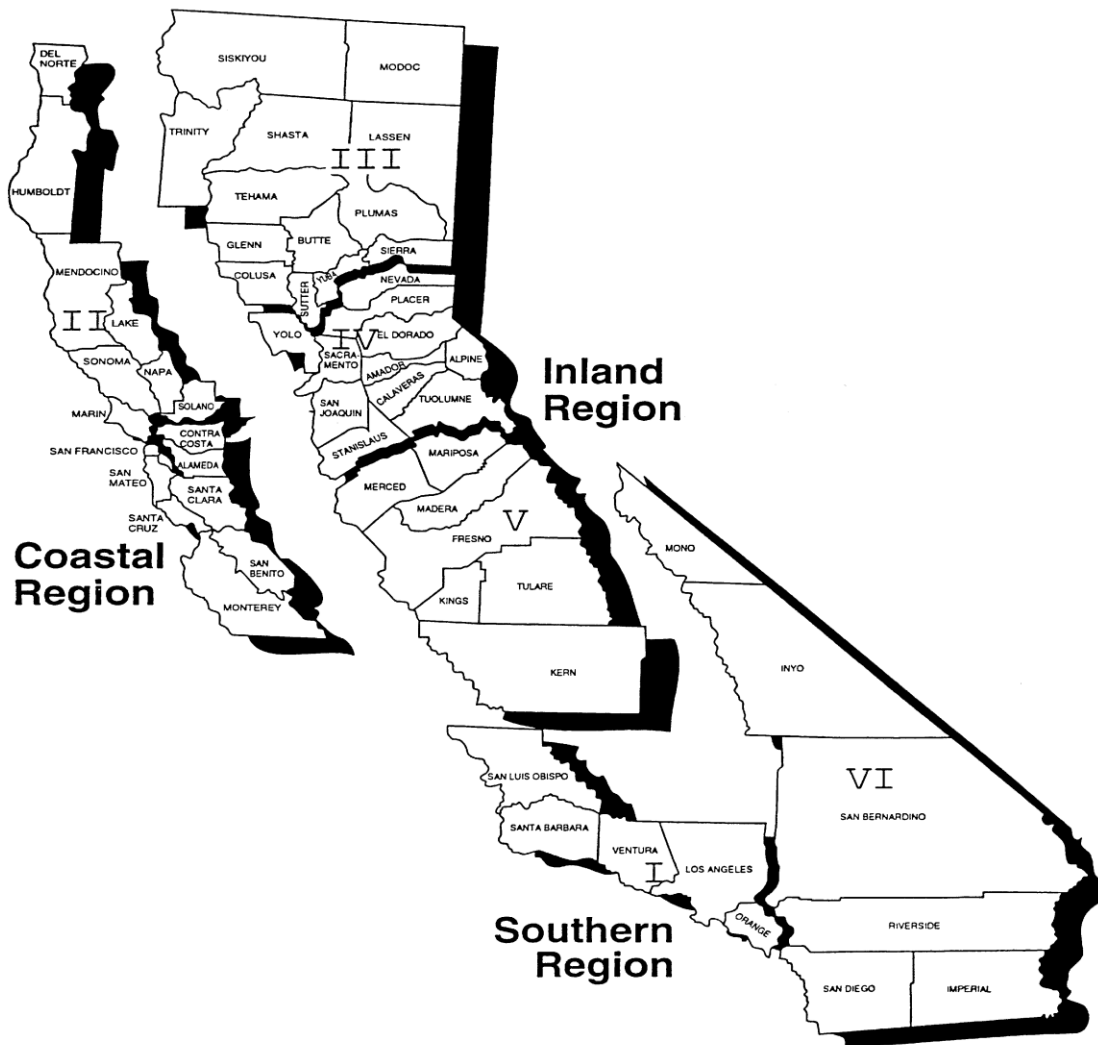


Figure 4-1: California Mutual Aid Regions

4.2 Mutual Aid Coordination

Multi-agency, inter-agency, and discipline-specific mutual aid system coordination is used by the City of Murrieta and other member jurisdictions of the Riverside County OA for coordinating mutual aid. Mutual aid coordination includes sharing of critical resources and prioritization of incidents.

To facilitate mutual aid, mutual aid systems work through designated mutual aid coordinators at the Regional and State levels. The basic role of a mutual aid coordinator is to receive mutual aid requests, coordinate the provision of resources from within the coordinator's geographic area of responsibility, and to pass on unfilled requests to the next level.

Mutual aid coordinators may function from an EOC, their normal departmental location, or other locations depending on the circumstances. Some incidents require mutual aid but do not necessitate activation of the affected local government or OA EOCs because of the incident's limited impacts. In such cases, mutual aid coordinators typically handle requests from their normal work location.

When an OA EOC is activated, OA mutual aid system representatives should be at the EOC to facilitate coordination and information flow.

When an OES Regional EOC is activated, Regional mutual aid coordinators should have representatives in the Regional EOC unless it is mutually agreed that effective coordination can be accomplished through telecommunications. State agencies may be requested to send representatives to the Regional EOC to assist OES Regional staff in handling mutual aid requests for disciplines or functions that do not have designated mutual aid coordinators.

When the State Operations Center (SOC) is activated, State agencies with mutual aid coordination responsibilities will be requested to send representatives to the SOC.

Mutual aid system representatives at an EOC may be located in various functional elements (sections, branches, groups, or units) or serve as an agency representative depending on how the EOC is organized and the extent to which it is activated.

Figure 4-2 depicts the flow of requests and responses through the mutual aid system.

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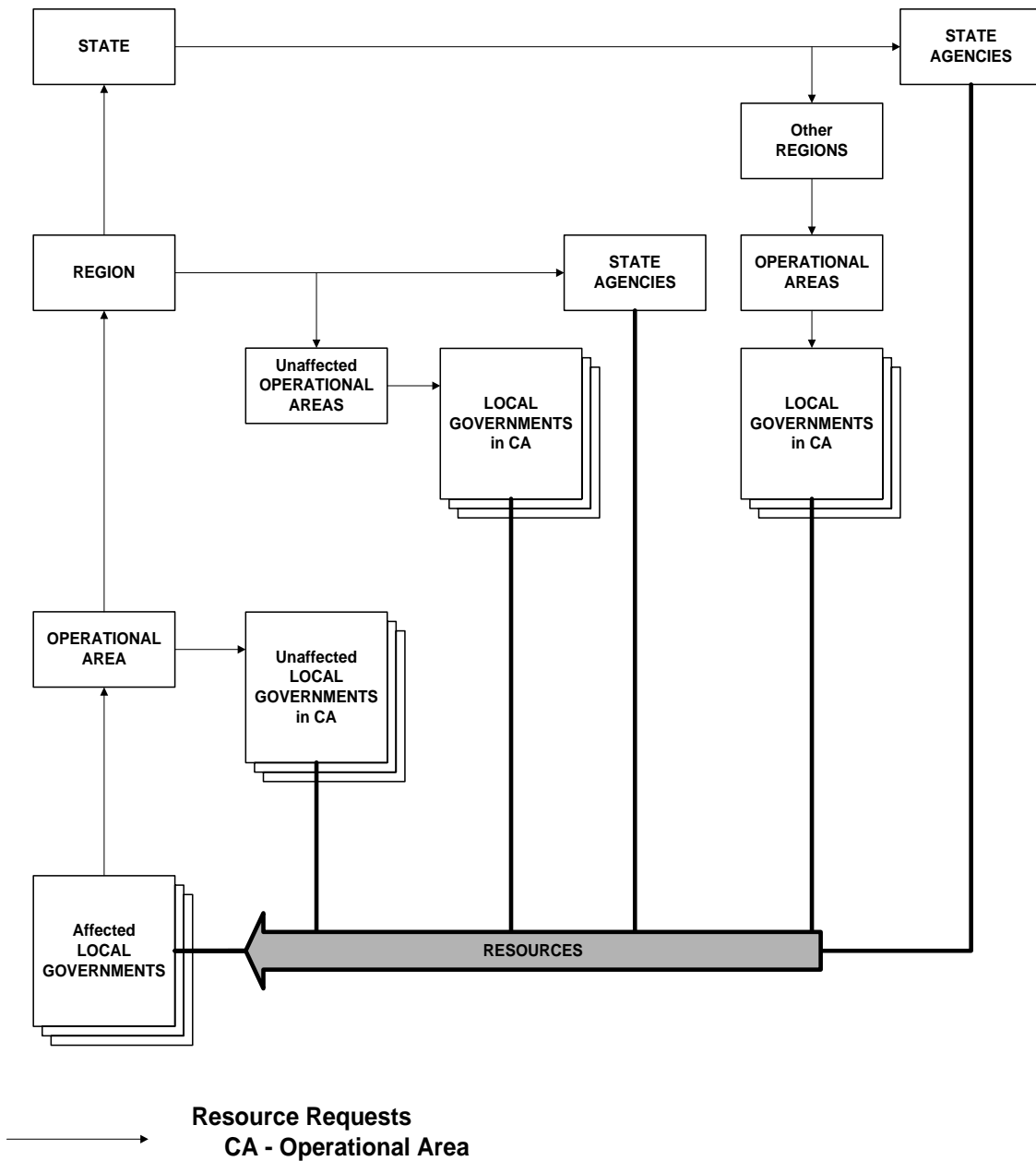


Figure 4-2: Mutual Aid Flow of Requests and Resources

4.2.1 Discipline-Specific Mutual Aid Coordination

The statewide mutual aid system includes several discipline-specific mutual aid systems, such as fire and rescue, law enforcement, and emergency managers. The adoption of SEMS has not altered existing mutual aid systems.

To further facilitate the mutual aid process, particularly during day-to-day emergencies involving public safety agencies, Fire and Rescue, and Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinators have been selected and function at the OA, Regional, and State levels.

Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinators have been identified for each Mutual Aid Region to coordinate medical mutual aid during disasters. During an emergency/declared disaster, the Riverside County OA Mutual Aid Coordinators may be assigned to the Riverside County EOC.

Mutual aid requests that do not fall into one of the discipline-specific mutual aid systems are handled through the emergency services mutual aid system by emergency management staff at the local government, OA, Regional, and State levels. The Discipline-Specific Mutual Aid System is illustrated in Figure 4-3.

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Discipline-specific Mutual Aid Systems

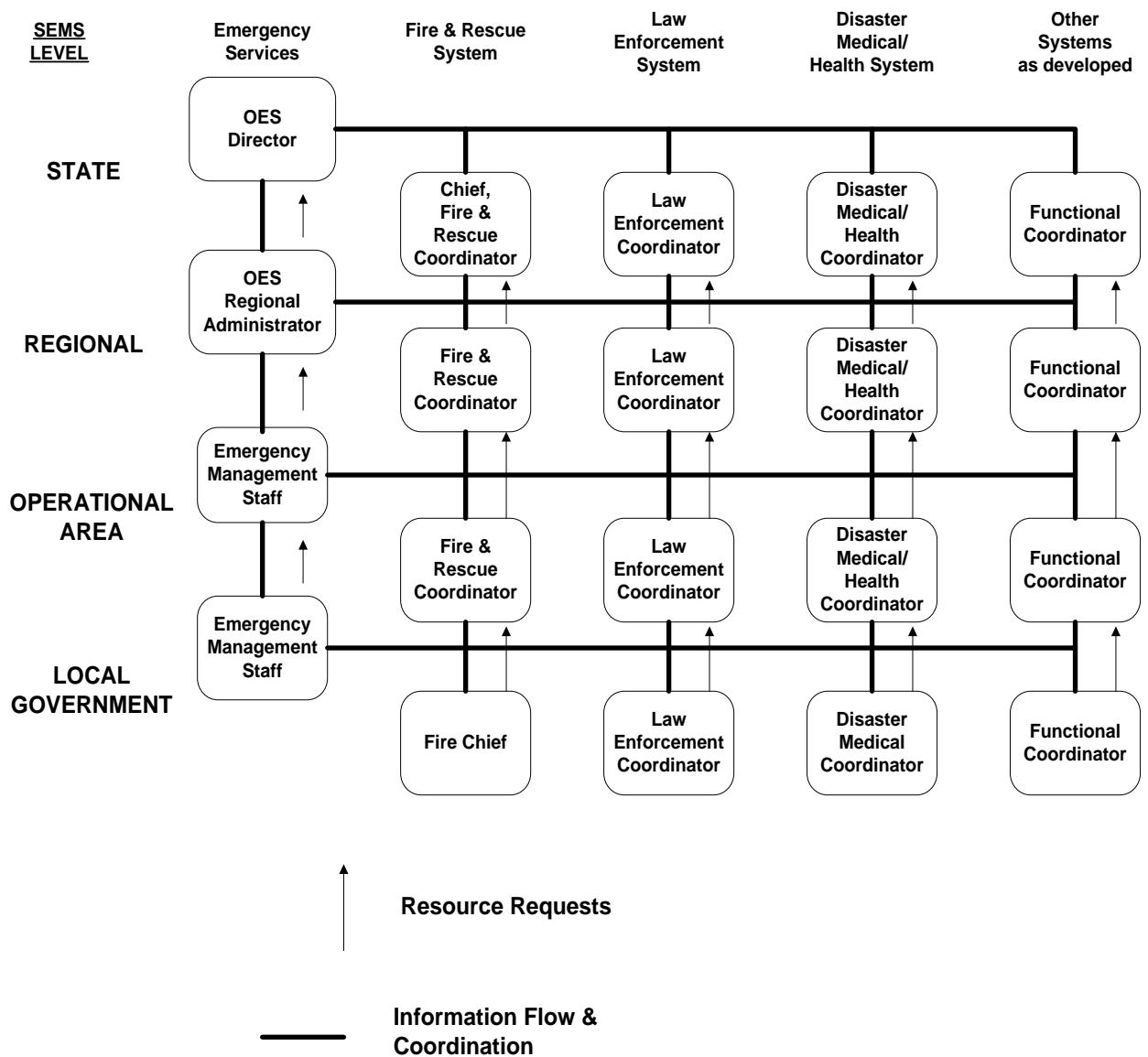


Figure 4-3: Discipline-Specific Mutual Aid Systems

4.2.2 Coordinating With Volunteers

Volunteer and private agencies are part of the City of Murrieta's mutual aid system. The American Red Cross and Salvation Army are essential elements of response to meet the care and shelter needs of disaster victims. Private sector medical/health resources are also an essential part of medical response. Volunteer and private agencies mobilize volunteers and other resources through their own systems. They also may identify resource needs that are not met within their own systems that would be requested through the mutual aid system.

Some private agencies have established mutual aid arrangements to assist other private agencies within their functional area. For example, electric and gas utilities have mutual aid agreements within their industries and established procedures for coordinating with governmental EOCs. In some functional areas, services are provided by a mix of special district, municipal, and private agencies. Mutual aid arrangements may include both governmental and private agencies. For example, public and private water utilities are developing a mutual aid system. Liaison should be established between activated EOCs and private agencies involved in a response. Where there is a need for extensive coordination and information exchange, private agencies should be represented in activated EOCs.

SECTION 5: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

The City of Murrieta participated as a “submitting jurisdiction” in the Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional LHMP that was approved by FEMA and Cal OES, June 2012. The City has submitted its updated Local Hazard Mitigation Plan June, 2017 to Riverside County for review and submission to Cal OES and FEMA. The County’s LHMP provides a detailed identification and analysis of the hazards faced by Riverside County. This section presents a high-level overview of the hazard identification presented in that document.

The City of Murrieta is an incorporated City in Riverside County. It is approximately 34 square miles in area and is 50 miles south of the County seat, the City of Riverside. The City of Murrieta sits directly adjacent to the City of Temecula on the south, City of Menifee on the east, and the City of Wildomar on the northern boundaries. Murrieta is served by two major interstate freeways. I-215 runs through the eastern portion of the city, and I-15 runs through the western portion of the city. The Santa Margarita Watershed runs through the southwest portion of the City. Storm water runoff from portions of Lake Elsinore and Murrieta collects in the Murrieta and Temecula creeks and forms the Santa Margarita River south of the City.

The City of Murrieta is located in southwestern Riverside County, between the Santa Ana Mountains and San Jacinto Mountains, where I-15 and I-215 Freeways meet. This scenic area with creeks, hot springs, and rolling hills has been the site of various settlements dating back to prehistoric times, and Murrieta’s downtown reflects the history of the town site that was established in 1884.

Surrounding communities include Menifee, Temecula, Wildomar and unincorporated Riverside County. The San Diego County border is just south of Temecula, and Orange County lies on the other side of the Santa Ana Mountains to the west.

Murrieta’s “crossroads” location has made it possible for many people to live here and enjoy affordable housing, excellent schools, and “small town feeling” lifestyle while commuting to jobs elsewhere. Originally founded as a stop along the California Southern Railway, the City looks forward to an extension of the Metrolink commuter line from Corona into southwest Riverside County, and to a potential station for California’s High Speed Rail that has been proposed in the vicinity of the I-15 and I-215 junction.

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For hazard-specific response plan annexes refer to Part 1 Basic Plan, Section 1, and page 1-2, Figure 1-1.

Hazard	Severity	Probability
Wildfire	3	4
Flooding	3	3
Earthquakes	4	3
Extreme Weather	3	3
Landslides	2	3
Insect Infestation	3	4
Dam Failure	3	2
Hazardous Materials Incidents	3	3
Transportation Emergencies	2	4
Pipeline/Aqueduct Incidents	2	3
Blackout	3	4
Toxic Pollution	3	4
Nuclear Incidents	4	2
Civil Unrest	2	2
Jails and Prisons Incidents	1	2
Terrorism	4	2

Figure 5-1: Riverside County Hazard Assessment

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The following is City of Murrieta-specific information extracted from the County's Multi-Jurisdictional LHMP.

Specific Hazards Summary				
Jurisdiction	Hazard Type	Hazard Name	In Jurisdiction?	Adjacent to Jurisdiction
Murrieta	Dam	Diamond Valley Lake	No	Yes
Murrieta	Fault	Elsinore	Yes	No
Murrieta	Flood Channel	Line G	Yes	No
Murrieta	Lake	Diamond Valley Lake	No	Yes
Murrieta	Lake	Lake Skinner	No	Yes
Murrieta	River	Murrieta Creek	Yes	No
Murrieta	Stream	Warm Springs	Yes	No

Dams Summary			
Dam Name	SKINNER CLEARWELL	VAIL	ROBERT A SKINNER
River	OFFSTREAM	TEMECULA CREEK	TUCALOTA CREEK
Nearest City	TEMECULA	TEMECULA	TEMECULA
Height (feet)	44	152	109
Storage (acre-feet)	410		
Year Built	1991	1949	1973
Drainage Area (Sq miles)	0	306	51
Hazard Type	Significant	High	High

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HAZARD	COUNTY		LOCAL JURISDICTION		
	SEVERITY 0 - 4	PROBABILITY 0 - 4	SEVERITY 0 - 4	PROBABILITY 0 - 4	RANKING 1 - 20
1. EARTHQUAKE	4	2	4	3	1
2. WILDLAND FIRE	3	4	3	2	3
3. FLOOD	3	3	3	3	9
OTHER NATURAL HAZARDS					
4. DROUGHT	3	3	3	3	11
5. INSECT INFESTATION	2	3	3	3	18
6. EXTREME SUMMER/WINTER WEATHER	3	2	2	3	13
7. TORNADO	2	1	2	2	17
AGRICULTURAL					
8. DISEASE/CONTAMINATION	3	3	3	3	5
OTHER MAN-MADE					
9. DAM FAILURE	3	3	2	1	20
10. TERRORIST EVENT	3	1	4	2	7
11. PIPELINE/AQUEDUCT	3	2	2	3	16
12. CIVIL DISORDER	3	2	2	3	10
13. TRANSPORTATION FAILURE	3	2	2	3	14
14. ELECTRICAL FAILURE	4	4	3	3	4
15. HAZMAT ACCIDENTS	3	4	3	3	15
16. NUCLEAR ACCIDENT	4	1	4	1	12
17. CYBER ATTACK	3	1	4	2	6
18. COMMUNICATIONS FAILURE	3	2	2	2	8
19. JAIL/PRISON EVENT	2	1	2	2	19
MEDICAL					

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20. PANDEMIC	4	2	4	3	2
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DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION HAVE:	
AIRPORT IN JURISDICTION	NO
AIRPORT NEXT TO JURISDICTION	YES
DAIRY INDUSTRY	NO
POULTRY INDUSTRY	NO
CROPS/ORCHARDS	NO
DAMS IN JURISDICTION	NO
DAMS NEXT TO JURISDICTION	YES
LAKE/RESERVOIR IN JURISDICTION	YES
LAKE/RESERVOIR NEAR JURISDICTION	YES
JURISDICTION IN FLOOD PLAIN	YES
CONTROLLED FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	YES
UNCONTROLLED FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	YES
EARTHQUAKE FAULTS IN JURISDICTION	YES
EARTHQUAKE FAULTS NEXT TO JURISDICTION	YES
MOBILE HOME PARKS	YES
NON-REINFORCED FREEWAY BRIDGES	YES
NON-REINFORCED BRIDGES	NO
BRIDGES IN FLOOD PLAIN	NO
BRIDGES OVER OR ACROSS RIVER/STREAM	YES
ROADWAY CROSSING RIVER/STREAM	YES
NON REINFORCED BUILDINGS	NO
FREEWAY/MAJOR HIGHWAY IN JURISDICTION	YES
FREEWAY/MAJOR HIGHWAY NEXT TO JURISDICTION	YES
FOREST AREA IN JURISDICTION	NO
FOREST AREA NEXT TO JURISDICTION	YES
WITHIN THE 50 MILES SAN ONOFRE EVACUATION ZONE	YES
MAJOR GAS/OIL PIPELINES IN JURISDICTION	YES
MAJOR GAS/OIL PIPELINES NEXT TO JURISDICTION	YES
RAILROAD TRACKS IN JURISDICTION	NO
RAILROAD TRACKS NEXT TO JURISDICTION	NO
HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES IN JURISDICTION	NO
HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES NEXT TO JURISDICTION	NO
HAZARDOUS STORAGE FACILITIES IN JURISDICTION	NO
HAZARDOUS STORAGE FACILITIES NEXT TO JURISDICTION	NO
DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION OWN OR OPERATE A FACILITY	
IN A FLOOD PLAIN	YES
NEAR FLOOD PLAIN	YES
NEAR RAILROAD TRACKS	NO
NEAR A DAM	YES
UPSTREAM FROM A DAM	NO
DOWNSTREAM FROM A DAM	YES
DOWNSTREAM OF A LAKE	YES
DOWNSTREAM FROM A RESERVOIR	YES
NEAR A CONTROLLED FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	YES
NEAR UNCONTROLLED FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	YES
ON AN EARTHQUAKE FAULT	NO

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NEAR AN EARTHQUAKE FAULT	YES
WITHIN THE 50 MILE SAN ONOFRE EVACUATION ZONE	NO
IN A FOREST AREA	NO
NEAR A FOREST AREA	YES
NEAR A MAJOR HIGHWAY	YES
A HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY	NO
NEAR A HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY	NO
A HAZARDOUS STORAGE FACILITY	NO
NEAR A HAZARDOUS STORAGE FACILITY	NO
NON REINFORCED BUILDINGS	NO
A MAJOR GAS/OIL PIPELINE	NO
NEAR A MAJOR GAS/OIL PIPELINE	NO
DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION HAVE ANY LOCATIONS THAT:	
HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY EARTHQUAKE AND NOT REPIARED	NO
HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY FLOOD	NO
HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY FLOOD MORE THAN ONCE	NO
HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY FOREST FIRE	NO
HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY FOREST FIRE MORE THAN ONCE	NO
HAVE BEEN IMPACTED BY A TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT	NO
HAVE BEEN IMPACTED BY A PIPELINE EVENT	YES
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS INFORMATION	
DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION HAVE AN EOC	YES
IS YOUR EOC LOCATED IN A FLOOD PLAIN	NO
NEAR FLOOD PLAIN	YES
NEAR RAILROAD TRACKS	NO
NEAR A DAM	YES
UPSTREAM FROM A DAM	NO
DOWNSTREAM FROM A DAM	YES
DOWNSTREAM OF A LAKE	YES
DOWNSTREAM FROM A RESERVOIR	YES
NEAR A CONTROLLED FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	YES
NEAR UNCONTROLLED FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	YES
ON AN EARTHQUAKE FAULT	NO
NEAR AN EARTHQUAKE FAULT	YES
WITHIN THE 50 MILE SAN ONOFRE EVACUATION ZONE	NO
IN A FOREST AREA	NO
NEAR A FOREST AREA	YES
NEAR A MAJOR HIGHWAY	YES
A HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY	NO
NEAR A HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY	NO
A HAZARDOUS STORAGE FACILITY	NO
NEAR A HAZARDOUS STORAGE FACILITY	NO
NON REINFORCED BUILDINGS	NO
A MAJOR GAS/OIL PIPELINE	YES
NEAR A MAJOR GAS/OIL PIPELINE	NO

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OTHER FACILITY INFORMATION	
ARE THERE LOCATIONS WITHIN YOUR JURISDICTION THAT:	
COULD BE CONSIDERED A TERRORIST TARGET	YES
COULD BE CONSIDERED A BIO-HAZARD RISK	YES

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HAZARD SUMMARIES

1. Earthquake - Severity - 4, Probability - 3, Ranking – 1

Murrieta, like the rest of Southern California, is located within a seismically active region as a result of being located near the active margin between the North American and Pacific tectonic plates. Based on published data, the most significant known active Fault Zones that are capable of seismic ground shaking and can impact the City include:

- **Elsinore Fault Zone:** This fault zone, which includes the local Elsinore-Temecula fault, passes through the City to the west of Interstate 1-15 (Figures 2 and 3). The Elsinore-Temecula fault zone is capable of generating a Maximum Earthquake Magnitude (Mw) of 6.8 per the Richter Scale.
- **San Jacinto Fault Zone:** This fault zone is located approximately 21 miles northeast of the City and capable of generating earthquakes in excess of 7.1 Mw.
- **Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone (offshore):** This fault zone is located about 28 miles southwest of the City and capable of generating earthquakes in excess of 6.9 Mw.
- **San Andreas Fault Zone (southern section):** This fault zone, located approximately 38 miles northeast of the City, is considered the dominant active fault in California. This fault zone is capable of generating earthquakes in excess of 7.4 Mw.

An active fault is considered one which has experienced surface displacement within the last 11,000 years, while a potentially active fault is a fault which has moved during the past 1.6 million years but proven to have not moved within the past 11,000 years. Such displacement can be recognized by the existence of cliffs in alluvium, terraces, offset stream courses, the alignment of depressions, sag ponds, fault troughs and saddles, and the existence of markedly linear steep mountain fronts. However, some active faults are not visible at the surface and can only be located through detailed subsurface investigations.

The State Geologist designates seismic hazard zones and the State issues earthquake fault zone maps to assist cities and counties in avoiding the hazard of surface fault rupture. The State has identified two Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault zones within the City. The Temecula Segment of the Elsinore Fault Zone traverses the City and the Murrieta Creek Fault is located at the extreme southwest corner of the City

Site-specific geologic review is used to evaluate geologic and seismic hazards that may affect a particular development, and identify appropriate corrective measures. The City requires geotechnical engineering reports for any

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development within areas with known geologic or seismic hazards, for grading permits, for hillside development, and for proposed critical uses such as hospitals and utilities. The City may also designate land as open space where hazards such as fault lines preclude development.

While the City of Murrieta is in close proximity to these active faults, law, fire, and public works protocols are in place to ensure the safety of residents if an earthquake should occur. The City regularly provides Community emergency Response Team training for local residents to enhance their ability to be better prepared if an earthquake should occur.

2. Pandemic – Severity – 4, Probability – 3, Ranking – 2

A pandemic is an epidemic of infectious disease that has spread through human populations across a large region; for instance multiple continents, or even worldwide. A widespread endemic disease that is stable in terms of how many people are getting sick from it is not a pandemic. Further, flu pandemics generally exclude recurrences of seasonal flu.

3. Fire Hazards - Severity -3, Probability -4, Ranking – 2

A wild and fire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels that may expose or consume structures. Although not located in a wilderness area, the threat of a wild land fire in or near Murrieta is high due to the wild land urban areas in and around the City, where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wild land or vegetative fuels. The threat of wildfire is particularly significant during dry summer months and when there are strong Santa Ana winds. The fire season extends approximately five to six months, from late spring through fall. The aftermath of wild land fire produces new areas of potential landslide as burned and defoliated areas are exposed to winter rains.

The undeveloped hillside areas in and adjacent to the City present a potentially serious hazard due to the high potential for large scale wild land fires, as shown in Exhibit 12-8, High Fire Hazard Zones. The escarpments along the western boundary of the City are notorious for their threat of wild land fires that move quickly through the area. Similar wild land areas exist in northern Murrieta, in the Greer Ranch and Los Alamos areas. Within the City, wild land fires are assigned a severity rating of 3 and a probability rating of 2 in the Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Techniques to prevent the spread of fire include fuel modification, livestock grazing, prescribed fires, and fuel breaks. The Murrieta Fire Department implements a Weed Abatement program to reduce weed and brush fire hazards. The program provides for property inspections and enforcement on properties that pose a potential fire hazard due to weeds and brush. Conditions of

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development are currently required, such as Class A roofing, noncombustible siding and 100-foot fuel buffer zones, to protect communities from wild land/urban interface fires. Community planning, awareness, and involvement are proven elements of effectively reducing the occurrence of wild land fires and damage associated with them. (See Riverside

The City of Murrieta's western border is the Cleveland National Forrest which is subject to severe wildland fires due to drought or man-made occurrences.

4. Electrical Failures – Severity 3, Probability – 3, Ranking – 4

Electrical failures can cause severe damage but can also develop into a declared emergency if the failure is expected to last for more than a few hours.

To gain a broader understanding of power system reliability, it is necessary to understand the root causes of system faults and system failures. A description of major failure modes is provided below.

Underground Cable - Not all underground cable system failures are due to cable insulation. A substantial percentage occurs at splices, terminations, and joints. Major causes are due to water ingress and poor workmanship. Heat shrink covers can be used to waterproof these junctions and improve reliability.

The last major reliability concern for underground cable is dig-ins. This is when excavation equipment cuts through one or more cables. To prevent dig-ins, utilities should encourage the public to have cable routes identified before initiating site excavation. In extreme cases where high reliability is required, utilities can place cable in concrete-encased duct banks.

Transformer Failures - Transformers are critical links in power systems, and can take a long time to replace if they fail. Through faults cause extreme physical stress on transformer windings, and are the major cause of transformer failures. When a transformer becomes hot, the insulation on the windings slowly breaks down and becomes brittle over time. The rate of thermal breakdown approximately doubles for every 10°C. 10°C is referred to as the "Montsinger Factor" and is a rule of thumb describing the Arrhenius theory of electrolytic dissociation. Because of this exponential relationship, transformer overloads can result in rapid transformer aging. When thermal aging has caused insulation to become sufficiently brittle, the next fault current that passes through the transformer will mechanically shake the windings, a crack will form in the insulation, and an internal transformer fault will result.

Lightning - A lightning strike occurs when the voltage generated between a cloud and the ground exceeds the dielectric strength of the air. This results in a massive current stroke that usually exceeds 30,000 amps. To make matters worse, most strokes consist of multiple discharges within a fraction of a second.

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Lightning is the major reliability concern for utilities located in high keraunic areas. Lightning can affect power systems through direct strikes (the stroke contacts the power system) or through indirect strikes (the stroke contacts something in close proximity and induces a traveling voltage wave on the power system).

Tree Contact - Trees continuously grow, can fall over onto conductors, can drop branches onto conductors, can push conductors together, and can serve as gateway for animals. This is why many utilities spend more on tree trimming than on any other preventative maintenance activity. This is because a moist tree branch has a substantial resistance. A small current begins to flow and starts to dry out the wood fibers. After several minutes, the cellulose will carbonize, resistance will be greatly reduced, and a short circuit will occur. Branches brushing against a single phase conductor typically do not result in system faults. Faults due to tree contact can be reduced by using tree wire. This is overhead wire with an insulated jacket similar to cable. Tree wire can be effective, but faults tend to result in conductor burndown since they will not motor (move themselves along the conductor) like faults on bare conductor.

Birds - Birds are the most common cause of animal faults on both transmission systems and air insulated substations. Different types of birds cause different types of problems, but they can generally be classified as nesting birds, roosting birds, raptors, and woodpeckers. Nesting birds commonly build their homes on transmission towers and in substations. Nesting materials can cause faults, and bird excrement can contaminate insulators.

Squirrels - Squirrels are a reliability concern for all overhead distribution systems near wooded areas. Squirrels will not typically climb utility poles, but will leap onto them from nearby trees. They cause faults by bridging grounded equipment with phase conductors. Squirrel problems can be mitigated by cutting down nearby access trees or by installing animal guards on insulators

Snakes - Snakes are major reliability concerns in both substations and underground systems. They can squeeze through very small openings, can climb almost anything, and have the length to easily span phase conductors. Snakes are usually searching for food (birds in substations and mice in underground systems), and removing the food supply can often remove the snake problem. Special "snake fences" are also available.

Insects - It is becoming more common for fire ants to build nests in pad mounted equipment. Their nesting materials can cause short circuits, the ants can eat away at conductor insulation, and they make equipment maintenance a challenge.

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Bears, Bison, and Cattle - These large animals do not typically cause short circuits, but degrade the structural integrity of poles by rubbing on guy wires. Bears can also destroy wooden poles by using them as scratching posts, and black bears can climb wooden utility poles. These problems can be addressed by placing fences around poles and guy wire anchors.

Mice, Rats, and Gophers - These rodents cause faults by gnawing through the insulation of underground cable. They are the most common cause of animal-related outages on underground equipment. To make matters worse, they will attract snakes (also a reliability problem).

Vandalism - Vandalism can take many different forms, from people shooting insulators with rifles to professional thieves stealing conductor wire for scrap metal. Addressing these reliability problems will vary greatly from situation to situation.

5. Disease/Contamination – Severity 3, Probability – 3, Ranking – 5

Infectious disease emergencies are conditions that have potential for significant harm to the patient if not recognized and treated promptly. Timely and appropriate intervention may significantly improve outcomes.

6. Cyber Attack – Severity 4, Probability – 2, Ranking – 6

In today's world everything relies on computers and the Internet now — communication (email, cellular phones), entertainment (digital cable, mp3s), transportation (car engine systems, airplane navigation), shopping (online stores, credit cards), medicine (equipment, medical records), and the list goes on. How much of your daily life relies on computers? How much of your personal information is stored either on your own computer or on someone else's system? Cyber security involves protecting that information by preventing, detecting, and responding to attacks. There are many risks, some more serious than others. Among these dangers are viruses erasing your entire system, someone breaking into your system and altering files, someone using your computer to attack others, or someone stealing your credit card information and making unauthorized purchases. Unfortunately, there's no 100% guarantee that even with the best precautions some of these things won't happen to you, but there are steps you can take to minimize the chances.

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7. Terrorism – Severity 4, Probability – 2, Ranking -7

Terrorism is a planned criminal act committed with the intent to create a state of fear in the public. It is usually done by a person or group whose goal is to further a political or ideological point of view. Terrorism can take the form of explosive devices, active shooter incidents, or biological, chemical, radiological/nuclear, or cyber-attacks.

Types of Terrorism and Intentional Acts:

- Active Shooter
- Biological Threats
- Chemical Threats
- Cyber Incidents
- Explosions
- Nuclear Blast
- Radiological Dispersion Device

8. Communications Failure – Severity 2, Probability – 2, Ranking – 8

Communication systems must be readily available, reliable and properly maintained to support an emergency or disaster. The failure of communication systems places the City at great risk to support an emergency.

9. Flood – Severity-3, Probability – 3, Ranking – 9

The largest known flood in the Santa Margarita Watershed was in January 1862, and the second greatest was in February 1884. Other major floods occurred in years 1916, 1938, 1943, 1969, 1978, 1980, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1995, and 1998. In both January and February 1993, Riverside County was hit by severe storms resulting in a Presidential Disaster Proclamation. These large flood events deposited two to six feet of sediment in the Murrieta Creek streambed from Winchester Road south into Old Town Temecula. Breakouts of floodwaters were caused largely by the magnitude of the event, vegetation density, and the sediment accumulations within the channel that severely reduced flow-carrying capacity. Damage to flood control and other public facilities resulted.

Much of Murrieta Creek and sections along Warm Springs Creek lack formal flood control systems, and as a result drainage is haphazard in the less developed areas of the City, even with moderate rain. This results in frequent overtopping of the Murrieta Creek channel by floodwaters in a number of channel reaches, flood inundation of structures with attendant damages, and other water-related problems caused by these events including emergency costs, traffic disruption, and automobile damage.

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The Murrieta Creek Flood Control, Environmental Restoration and Recreation Project is designed to reduce flooding as well as to provide other benefits including groundwater recharge, improved habitat, wildlife corridors, and recreation. Key entities involved in this project are the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, City of Murrieta, and City of Temecula. These partners should make it a priority to secure funding for construction of this project.

The Master Drainage Plan provides another guide to the flood control improvements that are needed in Murrieta. Where possible, natural drainage will be preserved in conjunction with open space. The City will also seek opportunities to construct recreational trails along waterways, balancing demands for recreation with considerations for safety and habitat.

Flood hazards within floodplain and dam inundation areas will continue to be addressed through land use regulations and project review.

Portions of the City lie within the boundaries of the FEMA 100-year flood plain. Potential flood hazard should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis during individual site developments. Flooding could also occur along the Warm Springs Creek due to potential breach of any of dams associated with Diamond Valley Lake and Lake Skinner. The Murrieta General Plan 2035 report does not address such flood hazard risk.

10. Civil Disorder – Severity 2, Probability – 3, Ranking 10

Civil disorder, also known as civil unrest or civil strife, is a broad term that is typically used by law enforcement to describe unrest caused by a group of people. Civil disturbance can include a form of protest against major socio-political problems, but also can simply be an expression of antisocial values.

11. Drought – Severity -3, probability – 3, Ranking -11

The City of Murrieta is subject to incidents related to drought as the entire state of California has been in a drought emergency for many decades. Even with significant rainfall in 2017, it is not sufficient to label water levels in area reservoirs as normal. Droughts present emergency conditions for residential consumers, farmers, agricultural groups, winemakers and for essential water services such as fire protection.

Drought is a period of time of unusually constant dry weather that persists long enough to cause deficiencies in water supply (surface or underground). Droughts are slow-onset hazards, but, overtime, they can severely affect crops, municipal

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water supplies, recreation resources, and wildlife. If drought conditions extend over a number of years, the direct and indirect economic impacts can be significant. High temperatures, high winds, and low humidity can worsen drought conditions and make areas more susceptible to wildfires. In addition, human actions and demands for water resources can be accelerate drought-related impacts.

Drought is a gradual phenomenon. Although droughts are sometimes characterized as a emergencies, they differ from typical emergency events. Most natural disaster, such as, floods or forest fires, occur relatively rapidly and afford little time for preparing for a disaster response. Droughts occur slowly, over a multi-year period, and it is often not obvious or easy to quantify when a drought begins and ends.

Drought is a complex issue involving many factors, with differing conditions and drivers throughout the state making this more of a regional focus. Drought can be defined regionally based on the effects:

- Meteorological – this type of drought is usually defined by a period of below average water supply.
- Agricultural – this type of drought occurs when there is an inadequate water supply to meet the needs of the state's crops and other agricultural operations such as livestock.
- Hydrological – a hydrological drought is defined as deficiencies in surface or subsurface water supply. It is generally measured as stream flow, snowpack, and as lake, reservoir and groundwater levels.
- Socioeconomic – occurs when the results of drought impacts health, well-being and quality of life, or when a drought starts to have an adverse economic impact on a region.

The major issue directly attributed to the Drought is the economic impacts that will affect everyone. The economics loss cross all of the drought impacts causing loss in income, jobs, cut back in government income, loss of beef cattle, dairy production, vegetables, rice, wine industry, and other crops. The secondary, impacts of the drought have yet to be seen, reduction in in homes sold, higher unemployment, more people seeking food stamps, higher needs of staple food commodities from local Food Banks. All of this will have a significant impact on California's Economy, which is one of the top 10 Economy's in the World.

12. Nuclear Accident – Severity -4, Probability – 1, Ranking - 12

While the City of Murrieta is outside the Sphere of Influence (SOI) of the San Onofre Nuclear Power Plants, the City could be impacted during an evacuation of the Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ). The facility is not operational and is in the process of decommissioning, however, radioactive material is onsite and will be for decades.

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Incidents of this nature occur with little or no warning. As radiation cannot be detected by normal senses, in many cases, victims may not know they have been exposed until many years later. The City of Murrieta has radiation detection equipment at the primary EOC in the event of an uncontrolled release of radioactivity.

13. Extreme Weather – Severity 2, Probability – 3, Ranking - 13

The City of Murrieta has one (1) center and is opened when a Public Health “Heat/Cold Warning” is issued. The City utilizes the County of Riverside Public Health Department heat and cold advisories to activate the centers.

Severe Weather Centers are open when the Department of Public Health issues a Heat/Cold warning when temperatures are expected to reach 105 for at least 3 consecutive days and when the temperatures drop to 40 degrees or less for more than 3 consecutive days.

The City of Murrieta is subject to extreme weather conditions and utilizes protocols to ensure the safety of residents during extreme weather conditions, such as “spray downs” during extreme heat conditions at large gatherings like the City’s Birthday Bash, Fourth of July Fireworks display, and annual Father’s Day Car show.

14. Transportation Failure – Severity-2, Probability – 3, Ranking – 14

Hazardous substance incidents are likely to occur within the City of Murrieta due to the presence of highways and railways. Transportation of hazardous materials/wastes is regulated by California Code of Regulations Title 26. The Federal Department of Transportation (DOT) is the primary regulatory authority for the interstate transport of hazardous materials, and establishes regulations for safe handling procedures (i.e., packaging, marking, labeling, and routing). The California Highway Patrol and the California Department of Transportation enforce Federal and State regulations and respond to hazardous materials transportation emergencies. Emergency responses are coordinated as necessary between Federal, State and local governmental authorities and private persons through the Murrieta Emergency Operations Plan.

15. HazMat Accidents – Severity – 3, Probability – 3, Ranking – 15

Hazardous substance incidents are likely to occur within the City of Murrieta due to the presence of highways. Transportation of hazardous materials/wastes is regulated by California Code of Regulations Title 26. The Federal Department of Transportation (DOT) is the primary regulatory authority for the interstate transport of hazardous materials, and establishes regulations for safe handling procedures (i.e., packaging, marking, labeling, and routing). The California

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Highway Patrol and the California Department of Transportation enforce Federal and State regulations and respond to hazardous materials transportation emergencies. Emergency responses are coordinated as necessary between Federal, State and local governmental authorities and private persons through the Murrieta Emergency Operations Plan.

Murrieta Fire and Rescue Department oversight and inspection of sites handling hazardous materials is the City's primary tool for reducing risks related to these materials. Given the City's dependence on groundwater, remediation of leaking underground fuel tanks should be taken seriously. Although regional and state authorities are responsible for monitoring these sites, the City facilitates this effort when possible.

Household hazardous waste collection events raise community awareness that items such as cleaning products, batteries, and paint should not be disposed of in the trash. The City and its waste services contractor promote these events to divert household hazardous waste from landfills.

16. Pipeline/Aqueduct – Severity 2, Probability – 3, Ranking -16

While the immediate responsibility is with the facility owner, an emergency resulting from a pipeline or aqueduct can impact hundreds of thousands of residents whether it is from lack of water, purification or contamination.

17. Tornado – Severity – 2, Probability – 2, Ranking – 17

A tornado emergency is an enhanced version of the tornado warning used by the National Weather Service (NWS) in the United States, during significant tornado occurrences in highly populated areas.

18. Insect Infestation – Severity – 3, Probability – 3, Ranking – 18

Insect infestations can occur in a wide variety of foodstuffs such as flours, meals, pastas, dried fruits and vegetables, nuts, sweets, whole grains, beans, sugars, TVP, jerky, bird seed and pet foods.

Naturally, the best way to deal with an insect infestation is not to have one in the first place. Try to purchase from suppliers who are clean and have a high volume of turnover of their products. This will mean the products you purchase will be less likely to have bugs in them.

Insects may also get their start in chairs, sofas and carpets where food is dropped and not cleaned up. Don't forget to replace the filter bag on the vacuum as some insects can survive and reproduce in the bag after they have been sucked in.

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Bags of dry pet food and bird seed can also harbor insect infestation. Decorative foodstuffs such as ears of colorful Indian corn, colored beans and hard squashes can carry insects that can infest your edible food. Even poison baits can harbor flour beetles.

19. Jail/Prison Event – Severity – 2, Probability – 2, Ranking – 19

Emergency preparedness is a central, even critical, issue throughout American corrections. Today, most public agencies must have emergency plans, and even private businesses have turned to disaster preparedness and business recovery planning. Jails, however, are not like other public agencies. They are responsible for the safety of large numbers of individuals who are usually locked up and cannot protect themselves in many emergency situations. Further, and perhaps ironically, the very people who are locked up and whose safety must be assured are the source of the most frequent and most serious jail emergency situations. Finally, the first priority for every jail is community protection, which means that even in the chaos of a major emergency, jails must ensure against escape. Riverside County jail located within the City's immediate response area.

20. Dam Failure – Severity – 2, probability – 1, Ranking – 20

Portions of the City of Murrieta are subject to potential flooding in the event of dam failure at Lake Skinner or Diamond Valley Lake. Potential dam inundation zones are shown in Exhibit 12-7 Dam Inundation Map - City of Murrieta General Plan 2035. Dam failure is considered an extremely remote possibility as dams are designed to be much stronger than necessary to survive the largest magnitude possible earthquake without affecting the dam structure; however, it must be considered and recognized in the planning process.

SECTION 6: PREPAREDNESS PHASE OPERATIONS

The Preparedness Phase involves activities that are undertaken in advance of an emergency or disaster. Preparedness Phase activities generally fall into the categories of improving readiness and increasing capabilities. Pre-hazard mitigation activities, which are discussed in Section 9, also occur during the preparedness phase.

6.1 Preparedness Phase Management Approach

Preparedness Phase activities take place under the normal City of Murrieta organizational and management structures. The City's Emergency Management Program is the lead agency and is responsible for coordinating the Preparedness Phase activities of the various City departments. Individual departments are responsible for maintaining departmental plans and generally improving their daily operations to improve their readiness to respond.

6.2 Training and Exercises

Emergency response exercises allow emergency response personnel to become fully familiar with the procedures, facilities, and systems used during an actual emergency. The EOP and the overall City of Murrieta capability to respond will be tested using a combination of the following exercise types:

- *Tabletop Exercise.* A Tabletop Exercise is an activity in which elected/appointed officials and key staff with emergency management responsibilities are gathered together informally, usually in a conference room, to discuss various simulated emergency situations. An exercise is designed to elicit constructive discussion by the participants without time constraints as they examine and then attempt to resolve problems based on the existing EOP and to test Departmental Plans and procedures. The purpose of the exercise is for participants to evaluate plans and procedures, and to resolve questions of coordination and assignment of responsibilities throughout the exercise in a non-threatening format and

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- under minimum stress. Tabletop Exercises are an effective method of determining if sufficiently robust policies and procedures exist to handle specific situations which may arise during an event.
- *Functional Exercise.* A Functional Exercise is an activity designed to test or evaluate the capability of one or multiple functions, or activities within a function. A Functional Exercise is more complex than a Tabletop Exercise in that activities are usually under some type of time constraint with the evaluation/critique coming at the end of the exercise. A Functional Exercise typically takes place in the EOC and may include the Cal OES Southern Region, Federal Government agencies, the Riverside County OA EOC, Riverside County EMD, and/or neighboring Operational Areas' EOCs.
- *Full-Scale Exercise.* A Full-Scale Exercise involves an actual deployment of personnel and equipment throughout a geographic area. It will typically involve the activation of the EOC and the establishment of field command posts. This type of exercise includes mobilization of personnel and resources; the actual movement of emergency personnel and resources; and the actual movement of emergency workers, equipment, and resources required to demonstrate coordination and response capability.

It is the policy of City of Murrieta's Emergency Management Program to conduct drills and exercises regularly and in compliance with all applicable State and Federal laws.

In addition to exercises, classroom training is an essential component of preparedness and response. The City's Emergency Management Program training includes the following objectives:

- Orientation on the concepts and procedures presented in the EOP;
- Familiarization of those assigned to the EOC with the function, equipment, and logistics of the EOC facility; and
- Orientation on the organizational concepts associated with SEMS and NIMS.

6.3 Public Awareness and Education

The public's response to any emergency is based on an understanding of the nature of the emergency, the potential hazards, the likely response of emergency services, and the knowledge of what individuals and groups should do to increase their chances of survival and recovery. The City's Emergency Management Program will make emergency preparedness information from local, State, and Federal sources available to the citizens of Murrieta via multiple

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sources, such as social media, City website, public service announcement and/or local radio station.

6.4 Increased Readiness

In order to establish a smooth transition from normal operations to a declared local emergency and to react to localized distress situations of lesser magnitude than a declared emergency, a “Management Watch” will be established.

Duties of the Management Watch Team will be to collect and analyze information relative to the situation, direct response to the degree allowable, and refer other matters to the appropriate level for executive decision. Specific activities that may be undertaken at the discretion of the EOC Director include the following:

- Recall Emergency Management Program staff to the office, as necessary for the situation;
- Make necessary preparations to activate the City EOC;
- Establish communications with key City officials as necessary to assess the situation;
- Establish communications with the Riverside County OA EOC and any applicable Special Districts;
- Ensure a communications check is performed on all City communications systems;
- Coordinate emergency public information with the City PIO; and
- Anticipate EOC logistical needs (food, lodging, re-supply, etc.).

6.4.1 Management Watch Activation

The City of Murrieta Emergency Management Program will maintain surveillance of current events and recommend to the City Manager that Management Watch be initiated whenever:

- Forecast/existing weather or other natural phenomenon is of such intensity to indicate a need for added precaution or extra protective measures; and/or
- An incident in progress is causing distress or damages of a serious nature but not of a magnitude requiring an emergency declaration.

The EOC Director will direct initiation of Management Watch.

6.4.2 Management Watch Personnel

- Management Watch will consist of a team from the City Manager's Office.

6.4.3 Management Watch Termination

Termination of Management Watch may occur whenever:

- The distress situation subsides, and the City Manager directs a return to regular operations, or
- The distress situation intensifies to the degree that a local emergency is declared. Management Watch will then phase-out once the EOC Staff is ready to assume responsibility for the emergency.

SECTION 7: RESPONSE PHASE OPERATIONS

The Response Phase is entered upon formal activation of the City EOC. Section 7.1 describes in general terms the organization of the EOC and the procedures that will be used to manage operations within the EOC. The remaining sub-sections of Section 7 (7.2 – 7.6) provide a general overview of the various Operational Branches of the EOC. Part 2 of this EOP provides more detail about the operations of the EOC as well as the location of the primary and alternate EOCs and position specific checklists.

7.1 Response Phase Management Approach

Upon activation of the EOC, all of the City's response activities are managed through the SEMS organizational section defined in this section of the EOP.

7.1.1 EOC Activation Policies

The City's partial or total response to natural disasters or technological incidents will be dictated by the type and magnitude of the emergency. Generally, response to a major peacetime emergency situation will progress from local to County to State to Federal involvement.

Activation Policy

The City of Murrieta EOC is activated when field response agencies require additional support. Activation may involve partial or full staffing, depending on the support required. The following list depicts the circumstances when the City of Murrieta EOC should be activated and SEMS used, per the SEMS Regulations (California Code of Regulations, Title 19, and Section 2409 f):

- The City of Murrieta has declared a local emergency;
- A City of Murrieta has requested a Governor's Proclamation of a State of Emergency, as defined in California's Emergency Services Act, 8558(b); or
- A State of Emergency is proclaimed by the Governor for the City of Murrieta.

The Murrieta EOC is activated by the City Manager (in his/her role as EOC Director per MMC 2.60), or his/her designee. The following City of Murrieta personnel are authorized to request the activation of the City's EOC:

- City's ESC/OEM Manager
- Chief of Police

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- Fire Chief

The City of Murrieta has developed criteria that identify the events/situations that may require EOC activation. The City has established three levels of activation. For each level, a recommended minimum staffing guide has been developed. The activation and staffing guide is depicted in the following figure.

Event/Situation	Activation Level	Minimum Staffing
<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Severe Weather Advisory· Small incidents involving two or more City Departments· Flood Watch· Resource request from outside the City	One	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· EOC Director· Planning & Intelligence Chief· Logistics Chief· Representatives of corresponding City departments· Representatives of appropriate staff volunteers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Moderate Earthquake· Major wildland fire affecting developed area· Major wind or rain storm· Two or more large incidents involving two or more City Departments· Flood Warning	Two	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· EOC Director· All Section Chiefs· Branches and Units as appropriate for the situation· Agency representatives as appropriate
<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Major Countywide or Regional emergency· Multiple departments with heavy resource involvement· Major earthquake damage	Three	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· All EOC positions

Figure 7-1: EOC Activation Levels

7.1.2 EOC Coordination

Coordination with the Riverside County OA

Direct coordination and communications with the Riverside County OA EOC is essential. Initially, communications will be established by any means available and with whoever is available, regardless of their functional EOC position. Ideally, communications and coordination will eventually occur along functional lines.

Whenever feasible, a City representative should be at the Riverside County OA EOC. The City representative can help ensure that adequate coordination and information exchange is conducted with the OA.

Special District and Private Agency Involvement

The emergency response role of special districts is generally focused on their normal services or functional area of responsibility. During emergencies/disasters, some special districts will be more extensively involved in the emergency response by directly coordinating, communicating, and assisting local governments.

The level of involvement of special districts, public utilities, private organizations, and volunteer agencies will vary considerably depending upon the kind of incident. In general, special districts or other agencies that have a statutory or jurisdictional responsibility with the incident should be represented at the incident. The form of involvement for these districts and agencies may be part of the Unified Command or as an Agency Representative who coordinates with a City of Murrieta Liaison Officer. The emergency response role of special districts will be focused on their normal services and functional area of responsibility.

A cooperating agency supplies assistance other than direct tactical resources to the incident control effort. Telephone companies, electric companies, water and sanitation districts, and other private and volunteer agencies could be cooperating agencies, depending on the type of incident.

7.1.3 EOC Organization Structure

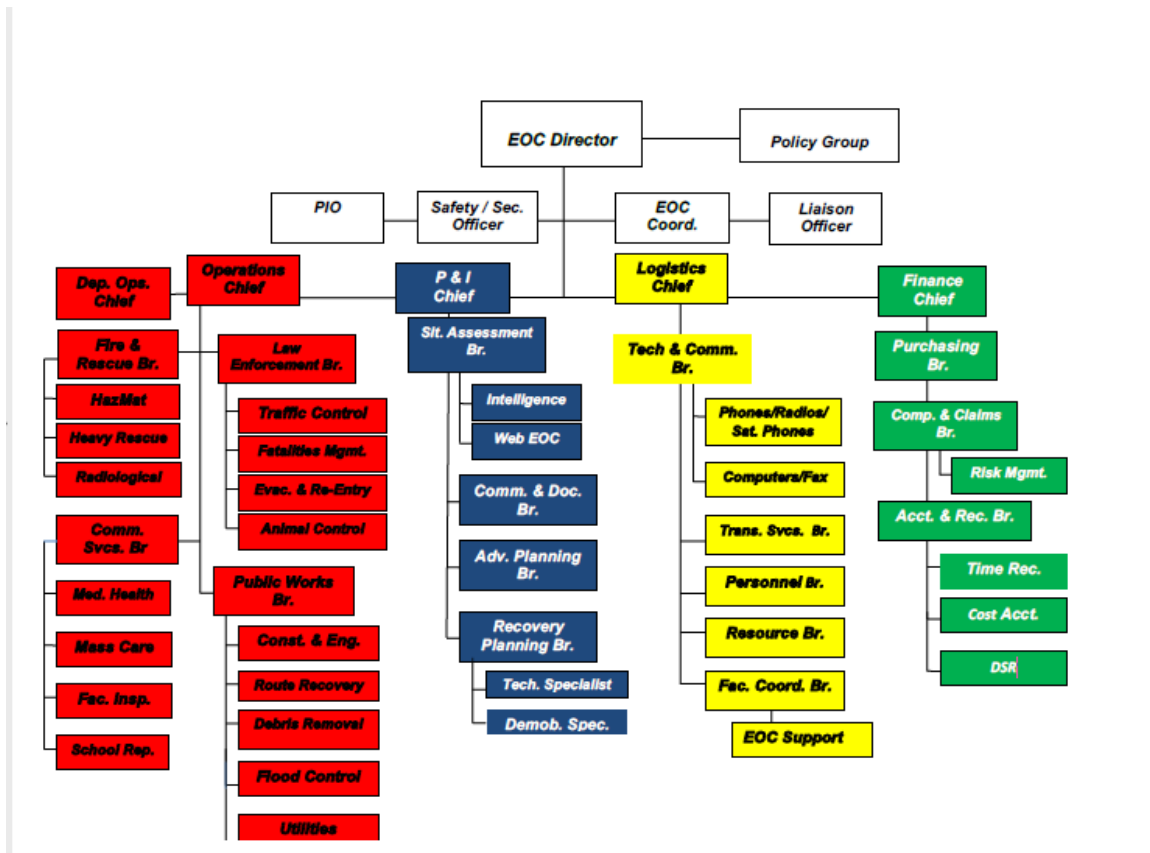
The remaining sub-sections of this section provide an overview of the operations of the key EOC Branches. Detailed descriptions of each EOC Branch and position, along with checklists are located in Part 2 of the plan. The plan in its entirety and individual position checklists are located at each EOC (primary and alternates) in ready status.

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Figure 7-2: EOC Detailed Organization Chart



7.1.4 Action Planning

The Planning & Intelligence Section is responsible for facilitating the Incident Action Planning Meeting and completing and distributing the Action Plan (AP). APs are developed for a specified operational period, which may range from a few hours to 24 hours. The operational period is determined by first establishing a set of priority actions that need to be performed. A reasonable timeframe is then established for accomplishing those actions.

APs are an essential part of SEMS at all levels. Incident action planning is an effective management tool involving two essential characteristics:

- A process to identify objectives, priorities, and assignments related to emergency response or recovery actions; and
- Plans which document the priorities, objectives, tasks, and personnel assignments associated with meeting the objectives.

The action planning process should involve the EOC Director and all Section Chiefs, along with other EOC staff, as needed, such as special districts and department representatives.

APs need not be complex, but should be sufficiently detailed to guide EOC elements in implementing the priority actions.

There are two kinds of APs: field-level Incident Action Plans (IAP) and EOC Action Plans. EOC APs should focus on jurisdictional related issues. The format and content for Action Plans at the Incident level and at EOC levels will vary. The process for developing APs is quite similar for all SEMS levels. The After-Action Plan is written after an emergency to provide documentation, response analysis, and information for recovery and mitigation.

It is important that all incidents have some form of AP. The plan developed around some duration of time called an Operational Period will state the objectives to be achieved and describe the strategy, tactics, resources, and support required to achieve the objectives within the timeframe. Generally, the length of the Operational Period is determined by the length of time needed to achieve the objectives. The Planning & Intelligence Section can create Action Plans for each work shift, a 24-hour period, or whatever makes sense for a given event.

Small incidents with only a few assigned resources may have a very simple plan which may not be written but should be documented. As incidents become larger, or require multi-agency involvement, the AP should be written. In general,

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whenever the EOC is activated, there should be a written AP. There are four main elements that should be included in an AP:

- *Statement of Objectives* – Statement of what is expected to be achieved. Objectives must be measurable.
- *Organization* – Description of elements of EOC organization that will be in place for the next Operational Period.
- *Tactics and Assignments* – Description of tactics and control operations, including what resources will be assigned.
- *Supporting Material* – May include a map of the incident, a communications plan, medical plan, a traffic plan, weather data, special precautions, and specifically, a safety message.

7.1.5 Status Reporting

Following the initial area reconnaissance, a series of reports will be required in order to provide detailed information to the various levels of government. The City of Murrieta has developed the following standardized forms for reporting disaster intelligence and for making resource requests. The forms identify the area covered by reporting and include all observed damage. Where no damage is observed, negative reports will be submitted.

City of Murrieta Status Reporting Forms

The following forms are used within the City of Murrieta to communicate status between the EOC and the agencies that are involved in responding to an incident.

Flash Reports (See Appendix B)

The first series of reports to be submitted from the City of Murrieta to the Riverside County OA EOC will be Flash Reports. These reports can be verbal faxed, emailed or submitted using Web EOC. These documents once completed should be submitted as quickly as possible during the initial stages of the emergency/disaster. The information contained in these reports will be compiled by the OA EOC and forwarded to the Regional EOC.

Situation Reports (See Appendix C)

A more refined and detailed Situation Report will be prepared and submitted by the City of Murrieta to the OA EOC within two hours of the emergency/disaster, if possible, or as requested. This report will further define the affected areas, note

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the activation of local EOCs, note any local emergency declaration, estimate the number of casualties, and provide other essential information.

Logistics Request Form (See Appendix D)

This report form should be used to request resources not available locally in the City of Murrieta. This form may also be used to track requests or to request support from the OA.

Message Form (See Appendix E)

This report form is a transmittal information sheet that allows information to be passed among the EOC, internal departments, and the Riverside OA.

7.1.6 Information and Resource Management

The City of Murrieta coordinates emergency activities within the OA by augmenting any member jurisdiction's emergency operations.

Riverside County serves as the single point of contact for its jurisdiction to the State's Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC). Riverside County EOC reports county-wide information to the REOC utilizing the electronic Response Information Management System (RIMS). REOC tracks information via RIMS for all county OAs.

Within the EOC, a standard message form will be used to provide written communications between the Sections, Branches, and Units. Each Section, Branch, and Unit will use this form to order emergency related resources and to record information to be transmitted to other Sections/Branches/Units. The message system provides an audit trail of all pertinent information necessary to document the actions taken by the City during the response to an emergency.

Critical information from the City of Murrieta will be submitted to the Riverside County EOC on a Flash Report, Situation Report, and as follows:

- The Flash Report form will be used by the City to transmit information to the County's Emergency Operations Center during the first two hours after an event.
- The Situation Summary is an assessment of the emergency and identifies major incidents/problems, and response and recovery priorities. It is intended for use after the first two hours of an event.

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- The Status Report is informational, providing data about the effects of the emergency in several categories. The Status Report and Situation Summary will be transmitted to the County together.

Resource requests will be made through one of the following processes:

- Discipline-specific mutual aid systems – Requests for resources that are normally within the inventories of the mutual aid system will go from the local coordinator to the Operational Area Mutual Aid Coordinator to the Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator.
- All other resource requests will be made through the logistics function.

Resource requests from jurisdictions within the OA will be coordinated to determine if the resource is available from other local governments or other sources within the OA. Mutual Aid Coordinators at each level will keep the Operations Chiefs informed of the status of resource requests and allocations. Mutual Aid Coordinators at each level will communicate and coordinate with each other to maintain current status on resource requests and allocations within the disaster area.

Resource requests from Murrieta's EOC staff must be submitted on Web EOC. Available resources will be allocated to the requesting local government. If requests for a specific resource exceed the supply, the available resources will be allocated consistent with the priorities established through the action planning process. The Section Chiefs of the City's EOC are responsible for ensuring that priorities are followed.

Resources that are not available within the OA will be requested through the State's Southern Region EOC. Resource requests should be coordinated internally at the OA level before being forwarded to the Regional level. The Resource Status Unit Leader in the Planning & Intelligence Section, in coordination with various Operations Branches, is responsible for tracking resource requests.

7.1.7 After-Action Reporting and Analysis

SEMS regulations require any city or county declaring a local emergency for which the Governor proclaims a State of Emergency, to complete and transmit an After-Action Report to Cal OES within 90 days of the close of the incident period. It is the policy of the City of Murrieta Emergency Management Program to prepare an After-Action Report after every EOC activation. See Appendix F.

The After-Action Report provides, at a minimum, the following:

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- Response actions taken;
- Application of SEMS;
- Suggested modifications to SEMS;
- Necessary modifications to plans and procedures;
- Training needs; and
- Recovery activities to-date.

The After-Action Report serves as a source for documenting City emergency response activities and identifying areas of concern and successes. It also is utilized to develop a work plan for implementing improvements.

An After-Action Report is a document for all SEMS levels, providing a broad perspective of the incident, referencing more detailed documents, and addressing all areas specified in regulations.

An After-Action Report includes an overview of the incident, including enclosures and also addresses specific areas of the response, if necessary. It is coordinated with hazard mitigation efforts, which may be included in the “recovery actions to-date” portion of the report.

The City of Murrieta Emergency Management Program will be responsible for the completion and distribution of the City After-Action Report, including sending it to the Southern Region of Cal OES within the required 90-day period.

The After-Action Report’s primary audience is City of Murrieta employees, including management. After-Action Reports should be written in simple language, well-structured, brief, and geared to the primary audience. Data for the After-Action Report is collected from a questionnaire, other documents developed during the disaster response, and interviews of emergency responders.

7.2 Communications and Warning

The City of Murrieta uses a wide variety of systems to communicate with Government agencies within and outside the City and directly with the population of the City. The following sections provide brief descriptions of each of the systems and discussions of their functions.

7.2.1 Warning Systems

The City of Murrieta has available several systems for providing emergency information to the public. The following paragraphs provide a brief overview of these systems.

Emergency Digital Information System (EDIS)

EDIS is a system developed and operated by Cal OES. It provides a means for authorized agencies to deliver emergency public information and advisories directly to the news media.

EDIS messages are transmitted from Cal OES via the Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) satellite dish located at the Riverside County EOC. EDIS messages are received in Sacramento and transmitted from Mount Diablo to radio receivers in newsrooms, as well as to other governmental agencies by Internet and the OASIS satellite systems.

Emergency Alert System (EAS)/Weather Alert

EAS (formerly EBS) is a network of public broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities, which have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to operate in a controlled manner during a war, state of public peril or disaster, or other national emergency. The system is devised to provide the President and Federal government with a means of emergency communications with the general public. It may be used on a voluntary basis during day-to-day situations posing a threat to safety of life and property.

The EAS is used for warnings of an immediate action, such as child abductions, tornadoes, flash floods, evacuations of areas due to an incident (such as hazardous spill), or other events requiring immediate action.

EAS Activation Procedure

The EAS is administered by the Riverside County Operational Area. Activation of the Riverside County EAS shall be for emergency events and conditions of concern to a significant segment of the population of Riverside County. City officials requesting County-wide activation should first review the following criteria:

- Pertinent data
- Area involved
- Actions desired from citizens
- Urgency of broadcast (immediate or delayed)

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- Period of time broadcasting should continue

Who Can Activate EAS?

The Riverside County Fire/CDF and Riverside County Emergency Management Department (EMD) personnel are the primary persons that have access to the system and are authorized to initiate and/or release messages. Authorized city or military base personnel and other authorized personnel within the county are also considered primary users and may input the system via the Police/Fire Communications Center or Riverside County Fire- OES personnel.

HOW TO ACCESS EAS:

Step 1. Determine the need of using EAS versus other means of notification.

Step 2. If EAS is selected, write up a script that the Police/Fire Communications Center or Riverside County EMD personnel can use, describing the emergency, keeping the message to less than 2 minutes. The following sample format is provided as a guide.

“This is _____, from the Police/Fire Communications Center broadcasting from the County Emergency Operations Center with important emergency information. (Describe the situation using the following criteria: affected area(s), description of the threat, desired protective action by the people in the threatened area, how long the threat will be present, then directing them to tune to **local** radio or TV stations for further information.)

Step 3. Call the Police/Fire Communications Center or Riverside County EMD personnel at _____ or _____, clearly identify yourself and state what that you wish to have an EAS announcement made. If you are a person who is not known, be prepared to positively prove your identity so as to prevent any unauthorized use of the system. This may take the form of giving your driver’s license number for verification to insure it matches your name. You should also give the city/base/agency name and your position within that city, base or agency and a call back number. This is for identity verification purposes.

Step 4. After verification of identity and approval is given to broadcast the message, if time permits, send the text of your message to the releasing authority via fax or e-mail. If time does not permit this, read it slowly so it may be transcribed for re-reading.

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Step 5. The Police/Fire Communications Center or Riverside County EMD personnel will then take your message and either record it or read it “live” into the system.

NOTE: The EAS should only be used in situations where other means of notification will either be too slow or not cover a widespread area. EAS should be used for acute situations that affect, or could affect the safety or well-being of the public. Because of the widespread coverage of this system, best judgment is required when requesting the issuance of an EAS alert.

National Warning System (NAWAS)

The National Warning System (NAWAS) is the civil defense system used to disseminate warnings from the National Warning Center to warning points in each State. NAWAS is a land-line network for transmitting and receiving emergency information to Federal, State, and local agencies that have NAWAS drops. It was designed specifically for warning in the event of national emergencies. It is currently used for transmitting and receiving emergency information such as severe weather alerts.

The primary State Warning Point is at the Office of Emergency Services in Sacramento. The Alternate State Warning Point is at the California Highway Patrol Headquarters in Sacramento.

7.2.2 County/OA Systems

The communications system installed at Riverside County EOC support the field activities of the Riverside County Emergency Management Organization. Other communications systems provide radio links to the county’s cities and unincorporated areas, or to State and Federal authorities.

Western County Disaster Net

The Riverside County OA EOC staff uses this low-band radio to communicate with other staff members as well as with city EOCs located in Western Riverside County. The capability exists to link the Western County Disaster Net with the Coachella Valley Disaster Net.

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Coachella Valley Disaster Net

EOC staff in the Coachella Valley use this VHF radio system to communicate internally and with city EOCs in the Coachella Valley. The capability exists to link the Western County Disaster Net with the Coachella Valley Disaster Net.

Early Warning Notification System

The Riverside Operational Area has established a telephone based Early Warning Notification System (EWNS) (Reverse 911) for notifying residents of an emergency situation. This system can be utilized by the City EOC through a request to the OA/County EOC.

The operational concept of the EWNS is to provide first responders an additional tool to alert, warn, and inform the public of an incident that impacts part or all of Riverside County. Through the use of EWNS, we can reduce the number of incoming calls to 9-1-1 call centers by providing the public information on a specific incident or emergency.

The EWNS must be used in conjunction with other alert and notification systems already in place (i.e. Emergency Alert System (EAS), Emergency Digital Information System (EDIS), Media Reports/Press Releases, door to door notifications.)

The responsibility to activate EWNS is through one of the following County agencies:

- Emergency Management Department,
- Riverside County Fire,
- Riverside Sheriff and
- Community Health Agency.

Below are some key characteristics and functions of the Riverside County EWNS:

- The system is an off-site, hosted solution with data centers in 12 different locations across the United States.
- The system can be accessed via the Internet or a toll-free telephone number 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- The system can make up to 250,000 phone calls per hour.
- The system uses GIS technology to allow the user to select the target audience from either a map or pre-identified call list.
- The audience can be as small as a block, or as large as an entire city.

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- The system will automatically notify key department personnel anytime a message is sent from the EWNS.
- The telephone data is updated every 30 days.
- A public, opt-in website was created to allow citizens to add additional phone numbers not available from the phone companies (i.e. cell phone)
- Real-time reports are available to show the success of a EWNS campaign and to show the answer/non-answer results.
- The system can determine the difference between a live answer, an answering machine and a non-answer. The system will leave messages on an answering machine.
- The system uses Text to Speech technology to convert a typed message into a verbal message. Messages in others languages can be recorded and used.

Satellite Telephones

Riverside County EOC uses permanent and portable devices utilizing satellite technology to communicate with various cities and agencies who belong to the emergency managers talk group.

Satellite phones utilize a high-powered satellite, positioned in geostationary orbit, 22,300 miles in the sky, as a repeater. These phones are not limited by terrain features and distances. The satellite phone provides a vital communications link from any location.

The City of Murrieta has two operational satellite phones with direct access to the County EOC emergency manager's talk group.

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

The primary mission of the RACES during an emergency/disaster is to provide communication services that include the use of portable stations, either as back-up to established communications or as a fill-in where communications do not normally exist.

RACES may be activated by any governmental agency in the event of an emergency or disaster, by making a request to Riverside County EMD for RACES support. An example of a governmental agency may include any city, County agency, or special district (e.g. water district, school district, community services district) within Riverside County.

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RACES works with and provides communications services for non-governmental organizations such as the American Red Cross, Riverside County Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (RCVOAD), and other local groups. RACES is available to be of service in various capacities in time of emergency or disaster.

RACES in Riverside County may encompass ARES members (American Radio Relay League Amateur Radio Emergency Services). Riverside County RACES is the communications arm of the Riverside County Emergency Management Department, and the Emergency Command Center. Riverside County RACES consists of registered volunteers licensed by the FCC in the Amateur Radio Service.

Riverside County RACES operates on radio amateur frequencies by authority of the FCC in support of emergency communications. RACES can augment existing systems, substitute for damaged or inoperable systems, and establish communications links with otherwise inaccessible areas. Riverside County EMD supports a countywide RACES system. Special consideration is given to using RACES to support disaster medical care and emergency public information operations.

7.2.3 State Communications Systems

Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS)

OASIS is a statewide communications system linking all 58 California counties with each other and with the State Warning Control Center in Sacramento. It transmits voice communications as well as data. In an emergency/disaster, OASIS provides a primary, as well as, a back-up means for the EOC to report damage and request assistance from Cal OES.

Because it is a satellite system, OASIS provides a relatively "fail-safe" means by which the County can transmit emergency/disaster situation reports to Cal OES and request assistance. OASIS also serves as the input system for the Emergency Digital Information System (EDIS) and provides the EOC with a means of connecting with the internet.

California Law Enforcement Radio System (CLERS)

CLERS serves all OES facilities and interconnects law enforcement agencies of all counties and numerous cities. This system is microwave-interconnected to provide statewide coverage. CLERS is the State's radio back-up to the National Warning System.

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California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS)

CLETS is the telecommunications system that links all law-enforcement agencies in the State of California. Its normal function is to transmit Department of Motor Vehicle information from Sacramento to local agencies and handle queries from police officers concerning stolen cars, ownership information, and Vehicle Identification Numbers. CLETS has 900 terminals in California and serves all cities and counties.

CLETS provides California law enforcement agencies with the capability of obtaining information directly from Federal, State, and local computerized information files. In addition, the system provides fast and efficient point-to-point delivery of messages between agencies.

Cal OES Fire Network

The Cal OES Fire Network serves all OES facilities and fire support equipment. Radio equipment on this network is located with fire service agencies in 52 counties. The network employs mountaintop mobile relays and interconnects to the State Microwave System to provide statewide coverage.

Fire White

Fire White (existing radio system Control 7) is a mutual aid radio channel, which allows the Incident Commander of responding jurisdictions to communicate with the local fire department.

7.3 Emergency Public Information

During all emergency operations, the City of Murrieta PIO will serve as the single point of contact for dissemination for all media releases. Other departments wishing to release information to the public must coordinate through the EOC Director and then presented by the PIO either through a media release or press conference.

The duties of the Public Information Officer are to:

- Rapidly provide the general public with information about the emergency/disaster and instructions about what they should and should not do; and
- Provide approved and confirmed information about the emergency, its consequences, and relief and rehabilitation measures to the public and local, State, national, and international news organizations. The EOC Director approves all media release information.

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The primary role of the PIO is to disseminate emergency instructions and critical information through the media to the public.

A secondary function is to provide the public (through the media) with accurate and complete information regarding incident cause, size, and status; resources committed; and potential short or long-term impacts, if known.

7.3.1 Public Information Office Policies

During emergencies, the following policies and procedures are used to organize and manage public information for the City of Murrieta:

- The EOC Director provides policy guidance for dissemination of emergency public information;
- Life-safety information and instructions to the public has first priority for release; and
- The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is activated as the principal means to disseminate emergency and priority emergency instructions to the public.

7.4 Law Enforcement Branch Operations

A Law Enforcement Branch will be established in the EOC. The Murrieta Police Department will also support the Situation Unit of the Planning & Intelligence Section of the EOC by providing intelligence and situation assessments received from field units.

The responsibilities of this Branch include the following:

- Alert and notify the public of the impending or existing emergency in the City;
- Coordinate law enforcement operations during the emergency;
- Coordinate site security at incident areas; and
- Coordinate Law Enforcement Mutual Aid requests from emergency response agencies within the City

7.5 Fire & Rescue Branch Operations

Tactical firefighting and rescue operations are coordinated by the City of Murrieta Fire Department. A Fire and Rescue Branch will be established in the City's EOC. It will be led and staffed by Murrieta Fire Department personnel. The Murrieta Fire Department will also support the Situation Unit of the Planning &

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Intelligence Section of the EOC by providing intelligence and situation assessments received from field units.

7.6 Construction & Engineering Branch Operations

The Construction & Engineering Branch of the EOC (City of Murrieta Public Works) is responsible for ensuring all buildings and critical facilities are functional.

This Branch is responsible for:

- Coordinating with structural engineers for building assessments;
- Ensuring unsafe areas and structures are clearly marked and the public informed;
- Supervising any construction and/or engineering project to repair damaged buildings, streets, and critical facilities; and
- Developing short, mid, and long-term reconstruction priorities and plans.

7.6.1 Damage Assessment

When an emergency/disaster occurs, it is necessary to collect and analyze information concerning the nature, severity, and extent of the situation and to report the information through established channels. The information is used to assess the extent of the emergency/disaster and determine the appropriate level of response for the City.

Information needed to determine the operational problems and immediate needs of the community is critical. The specific information on dollar amounts of the damage and the economic consequences of the impacted area(s) is also important, but must not be collected until the operational problems and immediate needs are collected and analyzed.

Teams of personnel will be dispatched as soon as possible to assess the nature, severity, and extent of the impacted area(s). The teams may include personnel from:

- City of Murrieta Fire
- City of Murrieta Public Works;
- City of Murrieta Police;
- City of Murrieta Department of Building and Safety;
- Riverside County Public Health;

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-
- Riverside County Social Services (Care and Shelter); and
 - American Red Cross Damage Assessment Teams;
 - Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency (Department of Building & Safety);
 - Environmental Health;
 - Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) operators.
 - Riverside County EMD

Assessment teams will accomplish the assessments by conducting ground surveys, which will require the observation and reporting of damage, casualties, and status of impacted area (s). The survey should also include the inspection of and reporting on facilities essential to public welfare, safety, and sheltering. A sample Damage Assessment organization chart is depicted below. The Damage Assessment teams may be comprised of various city, agency, or volunteer groups.

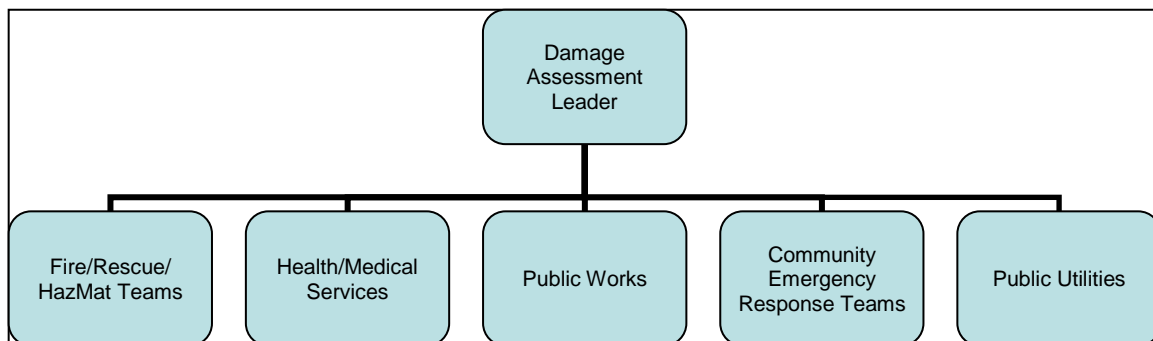


Figure 7-3 Sample Damage Assessment Organization Chart

Damage assessment is generally performed in three phases:

- *Windshield Survey* – a brief initial survey of all areas;
- *Rapid Damage Assessment* of City buildings and other structures; and
- *Detailed Engineering Evaluation* of certain buildings and structures; the Detailed Engineering Evaluation is used as the basis for repairs or replacement of structures; this information is useful to prepare documentation of eligible repair costs on State/Federal Damage Survey Reports.

As significant damages become apparent, an Initial Damage Estimate (IDE) will be prepared and forwarded to the EOC. Information is obtained from each

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damage assessment team, as well as other City departments, to compile for this report.

The IDE includes the location and description of the damages and provides a rough estimate of the associated dollar loss. The IDE will be used to justify a Governor's Proclamation of a State of Emergency and to request a Presidential Declaration of Emergency.

Detailed assessments of damage to public and private facilities, with more precise dollar loss estimates, will be formulated by the Planning & Intelligence Section of the EOC, and forwarded later as recovery operations begin.

See information below regarding possible Individual/Public Assistance Grants available.

Program and Type of Assistance	Local	State	Federal	Program Implementation Criteria
FMAG - fire suppression	No	No	Yes	The uncontrolled fire must threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.
State PA - Director's Concurrence: restoration of public infrastructure only	Yes	No	No	The event must be beyond the control /capabilities of the local jurisdiction.
State PA- Governor's Proclamation: response and restoration costs	Yes	Yes	No	The event must be beyond the control /capabilities of the local jurisdiction.
Federal PA - Major Disaster: response and restoration costs	Yes	Yes	Yes	The state must request within 30 days of the occurrence; demonstrate that necessary actions are beyond the state's capability and damages must meet the per capita threshold and/or other criteria defined in federal regulations.
Federal PA - Emergency response costs only	Yes	Yes	Yes	The state must request within 5 days after the need becomes apparent; must demonstrate that effective response is beyond the state's capability and that federal assistance is necessary to save lives and protect health, safety and property.

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Federal IHP: grants individuals for necessary expenses or serious needs	Yes	Yes	Yes	May be implemented upon a Presidential declaration. There is no set threshold; however, FEMA considers such criteria as concentration of damages, trauma, special populations, etc.
SSGP: supplemental grants beyond IHP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Administered by DSS and only implemented when Federal IHP is activated.
SBA EIDL: working capital loans for small businesses	No	No	Yes	May be independently implemented when at least 5 small businesses have suffered economic injury and other assistance is not otherwise available; may be implemented under a USDA designation, and may be implemented under SBA physical declarations.
SBA Physical Disaster Loan Program: real and personal property loans	No	No	Yes	May be independently implemented when at least 25 homes and/or 3 businesses have suffered 40% uninsured losses; may also be implemented upon a Presidential declaration.
USDA Disaster Designation: crop production loss loans	No	No	Yes	May be made available to farmers/ranchers who have suffered at least 30% crop production loss or a physical loss to livestock products, real estate or chattel property. USDA can implement this program when requested by OES on behalf of a local agricultural commissioner or local government authority.
Crisis Counseling Programs: referral services and short-term counseling	Yes	Yes	Yes	Funded by FEMA and administered by DMH to provide short or long term (up to 9 months) benefits.
Disaster Unemployment Assistance: weekly benefits	Yes	Yes	Yes	May be implemented by the Department of Labor upon a Presidential declaration to provide up to 26 weeks of unemployment benefits.

7.6.2 Safety Assessment

Once activated, the Construction & Engineering Branch will initiate a safety assessment and perform the following operations:

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- Begin safety assessments of the damaged facilities and follow up, as necessary, with the field responders' initial damage assessments;
- Coordinate safety inspections with the other Operation Branches (Law Enforcement, Fire & Rescue), searching for life and/or property-threatening situations; and
- Manage and coordinate teams of qualified inspectors who are either local inspectors or inspectors obtained through the mutual aid system. These teams will include civil and structural engineers who will inspect both public and private property.

SECTION 8: RECOVERY PHASE OPERATIONS

Recovery activities involve the restoration of services to the public and returning the affected area(s) to pre-emergency conditions. A disaster may strike quickly, leaving the need for recovery operations in its wake, or it can be a prolonged event requiring recovery activities to begin while the response phase is still in full activation. Severe windstorms, fires, and floods are examples of disasters that can be ongoing, presenting recovery challenges during and after an event. A major earthquake is an example of a disaster event that strikes and is over quickly, leaving severe damage in its wake.

Recovery actions occur in three general phases. The actions in each phase and the timing vary according to the nature and the severity of the disaster. The first phase overlaps with emergency response and consists of immediate actions taken to reduce life-safety hazards and make short-term repairs to critical lifelines. The second phase provides for ongoing social needs before permanent rebuilding is complete. This phase may continue for weeks or perhaps months. The third phase includes planning for and implementing the rebuilding of damaged buildings, the rebuilding of other facilities and infrastructure, and the resumption of normal social and economic life in the community. It may include a reconsideration of pre-disaster conditions ("hazard mitigation"). This third phase continues for several years.

The Recovery Plan describes in detail the following:

- Recovery organization and diagram (similar to an org chart showing reporting levels)
- Damage assessment organization*
- Disaster Assistance Programs including:
 - Public Assistance Grants - Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program is to provide assistance to States, local governments, and certain Non-Profit organizations to alleviate suffering and hardship resulting from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. Through the PA Program, FEMA provides supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance for the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain Private Non-Profit (PNP) organizations. The Federal share of assistance is not less than 75% of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The grantee (usually the State) determines how the non-Federal share (up to 25%) is split with the sub-grantees (eligible applicants).

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- Individual Assistance Grants - Disaster assistance is money or direct assistance to individuals, families and businesses in an area whose property has been damaged or destroyed and whose losses are not covered by insurance. The purpose is to help with critical expenses that cannot be covered in other ways. This assistance is not intended to restore individual's damaged property to its condition before the disaster.
 - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program - Provides grants to States and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of HMGP is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster. *HMGP is authorized under Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.*

Figure 8-1 below summarizes recovery phase objectives by timeframe from the incident.

1. Initial Response 1 – 7 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Debris removal and clean-up● Emergency, short-term repair of lifeline utilities● Emergency, short-term repair of transportation systems and provision of interim transit services● Building safety inspections● Coordination of State/Federal damage assessments● Re-occupancy of buildings
2. Mid-Term Planning 7 – 30 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Provision of interim housing● Restoration of lifeline utilities (power, water, sewers)● Restoration of social and health services● Restoration of normal City services● Establishment of new ordinances governing location and nature of rebuilding● Examination of building standards● Economic recovery measures, including interim sites for business restoration

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3. Long-Term Reconstruction Several Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Rebuilding● Restoration of transportation systems● Hazard Mitigation● Reconstruction of permanent housing● Reconstruction of commercial facilities● Development and implementation of long-term economic recovery targeting impacted and critical industries
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Figure 8-1: Recovery Objectives by Timeframe

8.1 Recovery Phase Management Approach

The first phase, and likely much of the second, occurs while the emergency command organization is in place. Many second and third phase activities fall within the ongoing responsibilities of individual City departments. For example, departments have primary responsibility for planning and implementing the recovery of their own functions and facilities.

Many long-term recovery tasks require the cooperation of many public and private agencies. They extend beyond the time that Incident Command is employed and require activities beyond the scope of this EOP. Therefore, the City will institute a long-term planning and implementation management structure to coordinate these activities to ensure the necessary coordination between City, County, State, and Federal agencies. This structure is referred to as a "Recovery Management Organization" and is managed by the Recovery Planning Branch Director.

The Recovery Planning Branch is responsible for long-term recovery operations for the City. Recovery issues involving other jurisdictions and/or special districts will be coordinated and managed between the City and their designated representatives. On a regularly scheduled basis, the Recovery Planning Branch Director will convene meetings. These meetings may include other key staff and individuals, as well as representatives from affected jurisdictions and special districts. These meetings will be held to collectively make policy decisions and to gather and disseminate information regarding completed and ongoing recovery operations. All City departments may need to take responsibility for certain functions throughout the recovery process. Recognizing that it is important to assess and take steps to reduce the impact of future events, every member of a

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recovery operations organization should be responsible for documenting and reporting possible mitigation actions.

The Recovery Management Task Force is composed of individuals from the following departments, agencies and organizations:

- City Manager;
- Asst. City Manager;
- Emergency Services Coordinator;
- Finance Department;
- Planning Department;
- Department of Building & Safety;
- Department of Public Health;
- Public Works
- Engineering
- Economic Development
- American Red Cross;
- Chamber of Commerce;
- Riverside County EMD
- California OES
- Convention and Visitors Bureau; and
- Community Groups.

8.2 Roles of Other Agencies

8.2.1 Federal Government

The FEMA Regional Director is responsible for hazard recovery and mitigation actions under the terms of the Federal/State Agreement. The Regional Director shall:

- Provide for a Joint Federal/State/Local Hazard Mitigation Team to survey the disaster affected area as soon as possible following a major disaster or emergency declaration by the President and to accomplish hazard mitigation planning in accordance with Federal/State Agreement;
- Appoint a Hazard Mitigation Coordinator (HMC) to:
 - Serve on the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team, and

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- Confer with local, State and Federal officials concerning these hazards and hazard mitigation measures;
- Ensure that the ultimate benefits to be gained through effective hazard mitigation programs are not diminished;
- Provide technical advice and assistance;
- Encourage State and local governments to adopt safe land use practices and construction standards;
- Ensure that FEMA and other Federal efforts are supplemental to local and State efforts;
- Encourage initiative by State and local governments;
- Take actions required by FEMA Floodplain Management Regulations (as applicable for flood disasters).

Depending on the type of emergency, other Federal agencies may be involved in the recovery operations.

8.2.2 California Office of Emergency Services

A representative of Cal OES will be appointed by the Governor to act in the capacity of the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR), who will be responsible for State performance of hazard mitigation activities under the Federal/State Agreement. The GAR, in coordination with the FEMA Regional Director, shall:

- Appoint a State Hazard Mitigation Coordinator (SHMC) to serve on the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team, and
- Arrange for State and local participation in Federal-State survey and hazard mitigation planning in disaster affected areas.

8.3 Damage Assessment

Under the Riverside County EOC's Standard Operating Procedures, an Initial Damage Estimate (IDE) is developed during the emergency response phase to support a request from the City of Murrieta for gubernatorial proclamation and for the State to request a presidential declaration.

This is followed by a detailed assessment of damage during the recovery phase. This detailed assessment provides the basis for determining the type and amount of State and/or Federal financial assistance available for recovery.

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Documentation is key to recovering emergency response and recovery costs. Damage assessment documentation will be critical in establishing the basis for eligibility of disaster assistance programs.

Under the State Natural Disaster Assistance Act (NDAA), documentation is required for damage sustained to public buildings, levees, flood control works, irrigation works, county roads, city/town streets, bridges, and other public works.

8.3.1 Federal Documentation Requirements

Under Federal disaster assistance programs, documentation must be obtained regarding damage sustained to:

- Roads;
- Water control facilities;
- Public buildings and related equipment;
- Public utilities;
- Facilities under construction;
- Recreational and park facilities;
- Educational institutions; and
- Certain private non-profit facilities.

The documented information should include the location and extent of damage and estimates of costs for debris removal, emergency work, and repairing or replacing damaged facilities to pre-disaster condition.

The cost of compliance with building codes for new construction, repair, and restoration will also be documented. The cost of improving facilities may be included under Federal mitigation programs.

As noted previously, documentation is key to recovering expenditures related to emergency response and recovery operations. Documentation must begin at the field response level and continue throughout the operation of the EOC.

SECTION 9: MITIGATION PHASE OPERATIONS

As noted in Section 5 of this EOP, the City of Murrieta participated as a “submitting jurisdiction” in the Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) that was approved by FEMA and Cal OES in June 2012. The County’s LHMP provides a detailed identification and analysis of the hazards faced by Riverside County. Section 5 of this EOP provides a summary of information specific to the City of Murrieta that is contained in the LHMP.

Hazard mitigation is defined as any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural or man-made hazards. Section 201 of Public Law 93 288 requires that the State or local government recipients of Federal aid evaluate the natural hazards of the area in which the aid is to be used and take action to mitigate them, including safe land use and construction practices.

To be effective, hazard mitigation actions must be taken in advance of a disaster. After disaster strikes, mitigation opportunities exist only during recovery and even those opportunities can be limited by the absence of advanced planning. Nevertheless, the immediate post-disaster period does present special opportunities for mitigation. Public Law 93 288 Subchapter IV deals with the opportunities presented in a current disaster to mitigate potential hardship and loss resulting from future disasters. Thus, hazard mitigation is a continuing year-round effort and activity in which all local communities and State agencies are encouraged to prepare hazard mitigation plans that identify ways to reduce damage caused by disasters. Hazard mitigation activities can be divided into the following categories:

- Prevention;
- Property protection;
- Public education and awareness;
- Natural resource protection;
- Emergency services; and
- Structural projects.

9.1 Mitigation Phase Management Approach

Mitigation activities in the City of Murrieta are coordinated by the City’s Emergency Management Program and implemented under the normal City management structure.

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A representative from Cal OES is appointed by the Governor and is responsible for State performance of hazard mitigation activities.

9.2 Short-Term Mitigation

The objectives of short-term mitigation activities are the identification of hazards following an emergency or major disaster, and accomplishment of appropriate hazard mitigation measures. The FEMA Regional Director and California OES shall ensure compliance with these objectives as a condition for Federal loans or grants.

9.2.1 Surveys

Local, State, and Federal preliminary damage assessments may identify major hazards and opportunities for hazard mitigation activities prior to a declaration of an emergency. Damage Survey Reports (DSR) shall include identification of hazards and shall recommend mitigation measures to be incorporated into the repair work.

The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team shall review applicable land use regulations, construction standards, and other appropriate hazard mitigation measures. Utilizing information from preliminary damage assessments, DSRs, and all other readily available pertinent information, the team shall visit the sites of significant damage and shall evaluate all hazards at those sites. For each identified significant hazard, the team shall include appropriate recommendations of hazard mitigation measures in its final report.

9.2.2 Mapping

The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team shall verify the impact of the major disaster on disaster frequencies computed prior to the major disaster and shall consider the advisability of redefining boundaries of high-hazard areas as a result of their findings. The team shall make recommendations to the FEMA Regional Director and the GAR on any needs for new mapping or re-mapping of high hazard areas.

9.3 Long-Term Mitigation

The following measures are part of the long-term mitigation plan. Specific mitigation measures and projects are identified in the Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional LHMP.

9.3.1 Prevention

Prevention measures are implemented to keep a hazard risk from increasing and to ensure that new development does not increase hazard losses. Prevention projects are designed to guide development away from hazardous areas through the use of planning and zoning, land development regulations, and open space preservation.

Following a major disaster or emergency declaration, the City has the responsibility for adopting or updating, as necessary, appropriate construction standards and enforcing them. The City may request State or Federal technical advice or assistance in taking these actions.

Prevention measures may also include infrastructure upgrades and maintenance, such as improved storm water management or other Public Works projects.

9.3.2 Property Protection

A second category of mitigation measures is property protection. This consists of projects to directly protect people and projects at risk. This may include modifications to existing structures to increase their hazard resistance or may involve relocating and/or rebuilding existing structures. Property protection measures may be implemented by private property owners or on a cost-sharing basis.

9.3.3 Public Education and Awareness

Public education and awareness is another category of hazard mitigation projects. This consists of informing the public about the existence of local hazards and advising them on how they can take steps to reduce damages and injuries. Public information projects may be directed towards local residents, businesses, or visitors.

9.3.4 Natural Resource Protection

Natural resource protection mitigation projects are designed to reduce hazard effects and improve the quality of the environment and wildlife habitats. Examples of natural resource protection projects include erosion and sediment control and wetlands protection.

9.3.5 Emergency Services

Mitigation projects may also be developed to protect the City infrastructure that is required as part of the overall emergency response capability. This may include

protection and hardening of critical facilities such as the EOC and other key response facilities. It may also include protecting and upgrading the warning and communications capabilities of the City.

9.3.6 Structural Projects

The final category of mitigation measures consists of structural projects that directly protect people and property. These involve the construction or improvement of man-made structures that are designed to directly control hazards such as reservoirs, levees and seawalls, diversions, channel modifications, and storm sewers.

SECTION 10: LEGAL CITATIONS

The following sections contain excerpts from various City, County, and State codes that are referenced in Part 1 of this EOP

10.1 States of Emergency

10.1.1 California Government Code, Section 8630 – 8634

Local Emergency:

8630. (a) A local emergency may be proclaimed only by the governing body of a city, county, or city and county, or by an official designated by ordinance adopted by that governing body.

(b) Whenever a local emergency is proclaimed by an official designated by ordinance, the local emergency shall not remain in effect for a period in excess of seven days unless it has been ratified by the governing body.

(c) (1) The governing body shall review, at its regularly scheduled meetings until the local emergency is terminated, the need for continuing the local emergency. However, in no event shall a review take place more than 21 days after the previous review.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), if the governing body meets weekly, it shall review the need for continuing the local emergency at least every 14 days, until the local emergency is terminated.

(d) The governing body shall proclaim the termination of the local emergency at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant.

8631. In periods of local emergency, political subdivisions have full power to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, resolutions, emergency plans, or agreements therefore.

8632. State agencies may provide mutual aid, including personnel, equipment and other available resources, to assist political subdivisions during a local emergency or in accordance with mutual aid agreements or at the direction of the Governor.

8633. In the absence of a state of war emergency or state of emergency, the cost of extraordinary services incurred by political subdivisions in executing

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mutual aid agreements shall constitute a legal charge against the state when approved by the Governor in accordance with orders and regulations promulgated as prescribed in Section 8567.

8634. During a local emergency the governing body of a political subdivision, or officials designated thereby, may promulgate orders and regulations necessary to provide for the protection of life and property, including orders or regulations imposing a curfew within designated boundaries where necessary to preserve the public order and safety. Such orders and regulations and amendments and rescissions thereof shall be in writing and shall be given widespread publicity and notice.

The authorization granted by this chapter to impose a curfew shall not be construed as restricting in any manner the existing authority of counties and cities and any city and county to impose pursuant to the police power a curfew for any other lawful purpose.

10.1.2 California Government Code, Section 8625 – 8629

State of Emergency:

8625. The Governor is hereby empowered to proclaim a state of emergency in an area affected or likely to be affected thereby when:

(a) He finds that circumstances described in subdivision (b) of Section 8558 exist; and either

(b) He is requested to do so (1) in the case of a city by the mayor or chief executive, (2) in the case of a county by the chairman of the board of supervisors or the county administrative officer; or

(c) He finds that local authority is inadequate to cope with the emergency.

8626. Such proclamation shall be in writing and shall take effect immediately upon its issuance. As soon thereafter as possible such proclamation shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

The Governor shall cause widespread publicity and notice to be given such proclamation.

8627. During a state of emergency the Governor shall, to the extent he deems necessary, have complete authority over all agencies of the state government and the right to exercise within the area designated all police power vested in the state by the Constitution and laws of the State of California in order to effectuate

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the purposes of this chapter. In exercise thereof, he shall promulgate issue and enforce such orders and regulations, as he deems necessary, in accordance with the provisions of Section 8567.

8627.5. (a) The Governor may make, amend, or rescind orders and regulations during a state of emergency that temporarily suspend any state, county, city, or special district statute, ordinance, regulation, or rule imposing non-safety related restrictions on the delivery of food products, pharmaceuticals, and other emergency necessities distributed through retail or institutional channels, including, but not limited to, hospitals, jails, restaurants, and schools. The Governor shall cause widespread publicity and notice to be given to all of these orders and regulations, or amendments and rescissions thereof.

(b) The orders and regulations shall be in writing and take effect immediately on issuance. The temporary suspension of any statute, ordinance, regulation, or rule shall remain in effect until the order or regulation is rescinded by the Governor, the Governor proclaims the termination of the state of emergency, or for a period of 60 days, whichever occurs first.

8628. During a state of emergency the Governor may direct all agencies of the state government to utilize and employ state personnel, equipment, and facilities for the performance of any and all activities designed to prevent or alleviate actual and threatened damage due to the emergency; and he may direct such agencies to provide supplemental services and equipment to political subdivisions to restore any services which must be restored in order to provide for the health and safety of the citizens of the affected area. Any agency so directed by the Governor may expend any of the moneys which have been appropriated to it in performing such activities, irrespective of the particular purpose for which the money was appropriated.

8629. The Governor shall proclaim the termination of a state of emergency at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant. All of the powers granted the Governor by this chapter with respect to a state of emergency shall terminate when the state of emergency has been terminated by proclamation of the Governor or by concurrent resolution of the Legislature declaring it at an end.

10.1.3 California Government Code, Section 8620 – 8624

State of War Emergency:

8620. During a state of war emergency the Governor shall have complete authority over all agencies of the state government and the right to exercise within the area or regions designated all police power vested in the state by the

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Constitution and laws of the State of California in order to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. In exercise thereof he shall promulgate, issue, and enforce such orders and regulations, as he deems necessary for the protection of life and property, in accordance with the provisions of Section 8567.

8621. During a state of war emergency every department, commission, agency, board, officer, and employee of the state government and of every political subdivision, county, city and county, or city, public district, and public corporation of or in the state is required to comply with the lawful orders and regulations of the Governor made or given within the limits of his authority as provided for herein.

Every such officer or employee who refuses or willfully neglects to obey any such order or regulation of the Governor, or who willfully resists, delays, or obstructs the Governor in the discharge of any of his functions hereunder, is guilty of a misdemeanor. In the event that any such officer or employee shall refuse or willfully neglect to obey any such order or regulation, the Governor may by his order temporarily suspend him from the performance of any and all the rights, obligations, and duties of his office or position for the remainder of the period of the state of war emergency, and the Governor may thereupon designate the person who shall carry on the rights, obligations, and duties of the office or position for the duration of such suspension.

8622. During a state of war emergency, the Governor, any state agency, or any agency acting under the authority of this chapter may exercise outside the territorial limits of this state any of the powers conferred upon him or it by or pursuant to this chapter.

8623. During a state of war emergency, any person holding a license, certificate, or other permit issued by any state evidencing the meeting of the qualifications of such state for professional, mechanical, or other skills, may render aid involving such skill to meet the emergency as fully as if such license, certificate, or other permit had been issued in this state if a substantially similar license, certificate, or other permit is issued in this state to applicants possessing the same professional, mechanical, or other skills.

8624. (a) Whenever it appears that a state of war emergency will continue for more than seven days, the Governor shall call a meeting of the Emergency Council not later than the seventh day.

(b) All of the powers granted the Governor by this chapter with respect to a state of war emergency shall terminate when:

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(1) The state of war emergency has been terminated by proclamation of the Governor or by concurrent resolution of the Legislature declaring it at an end; or

(2) The Governor has failed to call a meeting of the Emergency Council within the period prescribed in subdivision (a) of this section; or

(3) The Governor has not within 30 days after the beginning of such state of war emergency issued a call for a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of legislating on subjects relating to such state of war emergency, except when the Legislature is already convened with power to legislate on such subjects.

10.1.4 Riverside County Emergency Services Ordinance 533.5

ARTICLE III. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

Section 3.1. The Riverside County "Emergency Management Organization" consists of all officers and employees of the County of Riverside, its agencies, and of the cities and special districts of Riverside County, together with all volunteers and all groups, organizations and persons commandeered under the provisions of the California Emergency Services Act and this ordinance, with all equipment and material publicly owned, volunteered, commandeered or in any way under the control of the aforementioned personnel, for the support of the aforementioned personnel in the conduct of emergency operations.

Section 3.2. The Riverside County Emergency Management Organization shall be activated, and function only:

- a. Upon the existence of a "State of War Emergency";
- b. Upon the declaration by the Governor of the State of California, or of persons authorized to act in his/her stead, of a "State of Emergency" affecting and including Riverside County; or
- c. Upon the declaration of a "Local Emergency" by the Board of Supervisors of Riverside County, or by persons herein authorized to act in its stead.
- d. Upon the declaration of a "Public Health Emergency" by the Board of Supervisors of Riverside County, or by persons herein authorized to act in its stead.
- e. Two or more cities within the Operational Area have declared or proclaimed a local emergency.
- f. The Operational Area is requesting resources from outside its boundaries, except those resources used in normal day-to-day operations which are obtained through existing agreements providing for the exchange or

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furnishing of certain types of facilities and services on a reimbursable, exchange, or other basis as provided for under the Master Mutual Aid Agreement;

- g. The Operational Area has received resource requests from outside its boundaries, except those resources used in normal day-to-day operations which are obtained through existing agreements for the exchange or furnishing of certain types of facilities and services on a reimbursable, exchange, or other basis as provided for under the Master Mutual Aid Agreement.

Section 3.3. The Emergency Management Organization shall be composed of such elements as are provided for in the County of Riverside Emergency Operations Plan. The Emergency Operations Plan shall provide for the organization of the Emergency Management Organization, utilizing the concepts of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). The Officers of the County of Riverside shall have the duty and authority to plan for the mobilization, operation and support of that segment of the Emergency Management Organization for which each is responsible as provided for in the Emergency Plan.

ARTICLE IV. DISASTER COUNCIL

Section 4.1. The Chair of the Board of Supervisors shall serve as the Chair of the Disaster Council.

Section 4.2. The line of succession for Chair of the Board In their absence, or upon their inability to act, the Chair of the Board shall automatically be succeeded as Chair of the Disaster Council by the following officials in the order named:

- a. Vice-Chair, Board of Supervisors;
- b. Remaining County Supervisors in the sequence of the numbers of their respective Supervisorial Districts, unless said Board shall otherwise determine;
- c. Standby Officers are excluded from the line of succession for the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, unless said Board shall otherwise determine.

Section 4.3. The Riverside County Disaster Council consists of the following persons:

- a. Chairperson - Board of Supervisors
- b. Disaster Council Chair of each incorporated city in Riverside County;
- c. County Executive Officer
- d. District Attorney
- e. County Counsel

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- f. Director - DPSS
- g. County Fire Chief
- h. Sheriff
- i. CHA Director
- j. Director - Human Resources
- k. Director - County Flood Control
- l. Director – TLMA
- m. Director – Public Health
- n. Director – Mental Health
- o. Additional members may be appointed by the Board of Supervisors and may include:
 - 1. Military Representative
 - 2. County Superintendent of Schools
 - 3. The American Red Cross
 - 4. Such additional individuals or businesses of Riverside County as the Board of Supervisors may appoint as "members at large".
- n. The Deputy Director, Office of Emergency Services or designee shall be the Secretary and provide technical guidance.

Section 4.4. The Disaster Council shall have power to:

- a. Elect a Vice-Chair and such other officers as it shall deem necessary;
- b. Enact its own rules of procedures;
- c. Review and recommend for adoption to the Board of Supervisors those emergency and mutual aid plans, agreements, ordinances, resolutions, and regulations as it shall deem necessary to implement such plans and agreements, and any necessary amendments to those documents.

Section 4.5 Additional duties of the Disaster Council include:

- a. Assess and coordinate disaster related training relating specifically to the unincorporated areas of the County of Riverside.
- b. Develop plans for meeting any condition constituting a local emergency or state of emergency, including, but not limited to, earthquakes, natural, or manmade disasters.
- c. Evaluate the potential hazards within the County and assist in the development of response plans relating to those hazards.
- d. Review and approve the County of Riverside Emergency Operations Plan.
- e. Develop and approve plans providing for the effective mobilization of all of the resources within the political subdivision, both public and private.
- f. By ordinance, provide for the organization, powers and duties, divisions, services, and staff of the County's emergency organization.

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- g. Act as an advisory board to the EOC Policy Group during a declared disaster as deemed necessary by the Chairperson of the Board or the Director of Emergency Services.
- h. Certify Disaster Service Workers through the County Office of Emergency Services under authority of Section 3211.9 of the California Labor Code.

Section 4.6. The Disaster Council shall meet annually or upon call of the Chair, or in his/her absence or inability to call such a meeting, upon the call of the Vice-Chair.

Section 4.6. During a "State of War Emergency", "State of Emergency" or a "Local Emergency", the Chair of the Disaster Council or the Director of Emergency Services may call upon the Disaster Council to meet with the EOC Policy Group to act as an advisory group on issues as determined by the Director of Emergency Services or the Disaster Council Chair.

ARTICLE V. DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

Section 5.1. The Director of Emergency Services shall mean that person designated in a resolution adopted pursuant to Government Code Section 8610 by the Board of Supervisors to provide direction and control of the Riverside County Emergency Organization, during times of emergency or disaster. The County Chief Executive Officer shall be the Director of Emergency Services.

Section 5.2. The line of succession for the Director of Emergency Services, in the absence of the County Chief Executive Officer, or inability to act, shall automatically be succeeded by the following officials in the order named. A designee may not fill the position of Director of Emergency Services without the approval of the County Chief Executive Officer or the Chair of the Board of Supervisors.

- a. Assistant County Chief Executive Officer
- b. Sheriff
- c. County Fire Chief
- d. Public Health Officer
- e. Director - TLMA
- f. Director - Public Social Services (Welfare)

Section 5.3. The Director of Emergency Services shall have the following powers and duties:

- a. To make key appointments, subject to the approval of the Board of Supervisors, within the Emergency Management Organization;
- b. Request the Board of Supervisors to proclaim the existence of a "Local Emergency" if said Board is in session, or to issue such proclamation if said

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Board is not in session. Whenever a "Local Emergency" is proclaimed by the Director of Emergency Services, the Board of Supervisors shall take action to ratify the proclamation within seven days thereafter or the proclamation shall have no further force or effect;

- c. During the existence of "State of War Emergency", or the proclaimed existence of a "State of Emergency" or a "Local Emergency" affecting Riverside County or the Riverside County Operational Area to:
 - 1. Control and direct the activities of the Riverside County Emergency Management Organization;
 - 2. Use all County resources for the preservation of life and property and to reduce the effects of emergency;
 - 3. Resolve questions of authority and responsibility that may arise in emergency operations;
 - 4. Obtain vital supplies, equipment and other resources needed for the preservation of life and property by either binding the County for the fair value thereof or by commandeering same;
 - 5. To delegate to elected and appointed officials of the County of Riverside such duties and authorities as he deems necessary;
 - 6. To make and issue rules and regulations on matters reasonably related to the protection of life and property as affected by any conditions proclaimed as provided herein;
 - 7. To require emergency services of any county officer or employee, and to command the aid of as many citizens of the County of Riverside as the Director deems necessary in the execution of his/her duties;
 - 8. To exercise complete authority over the County and to exercise all police power vested in the County by the Constitution and general laws;
 - 9. In addition to the powers granted herein, the Director of Emergency Services shall have such powers incidental to the performance of said duties as shall be necessary to allow for the carrying out of the Emergency Plan of the County of Riverside, it being the intent that the enumerated powers herein are not intended to be limitations upon the Director's powers.

ARTICLE VI. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FIRE CHIEF

Section 6.1. The Fire Chief, through the Deputy Director, Office of Emergency Services (or designee), shall, prior to the existence of a "Local Emergency":

- a. Support and coordinate the activities of Operational Area, the Operational Area Planning Committee, and its subcommittees;
- b. Develop, coordinate, and bear primary responsibility for basic planning to provide for the use of all governmental entities, resources and equipment; all

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- commercial and industrial resources; and all such special groups, bodies and organizations as may be needed to support disaster operations;
- c. Develop and coordinate such emergency training programs and exercises as may be needed;
 - d. Develop and coordinate a public information program designed for self-protection;
 - e. Coordinate planning and training with federal, state, and other county and city emergency agencies, Red Cross, and with appropriate elements of the Armed Forces;
 - f. Develop such standby ordinances, rules and regulations as planning may dictate as being necessary and shall bring said instruments to the Board of Supervisors, recommending their enactment;
 - g. Recommend to the Riverside County Disaster Council matters for consideration within the purview of said Council's responsibilities;
 - h. Recommend to the Board of Supervisors matters of policy for consideration insofar as they relate to the planning process for emergency services;
 - i. Assign duties and authorities to personnel of the Office Emergency Services;
 - j. Implement the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) as the method of organization in all said plans and activities;
 - k. Ensure that the County's Emergency Plan is kept up to date, and that current emergency management concepts are applied.

Section 6.2. During a "State of War Emergency" or of a "State of Emergency" or "Local Emergency" affecting Riverside County, the Fire Chief, through the Deputy Director, Office of Emergency Services shall:

- a. Serve as staff advisor to the Director of Emergency Services and the EOC Policy Group;
- b. Recommend to said Director of Emergency Services operating decisions and policies in the operation of the County Emergency Management Organization;
- c. Provide for the coordination and facilitation of personnel and materiel resources as directed by said Director of Emergency Services;
- d. Perform such duties, in the scope of disaster management, as may be assigned by said Director of Emergency Services

ARTICLE VII. COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

Section 7.1. There is hereby created the Riverside County Fire Department, Office of Emergency Services, which is responsible for the administration of all matters relating to the County's emergency management program to include the plan writing and review of the County's Emergency Operations Plan.

Section 7.2. There is hereby established the position of Deputy Director,

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Office of Emergency Services (OES) which shall be filled by appointment by the Fire Chief and ratified by the Board of Supervisors.

- a. This position shall administer the day-to-day activities of the County Office of Emergency Services and will be responsible to ensure emergency management duties under the State Office of Emergency Services (OES) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidelines are applied wherever applicable;
- b. The County Fire Chief, the Deputy Director, the County Chief Executive Officer, shall act as "applicant agent" to the State Office of Emergency Services or Federal Emergency Management Agency;
- c. The Deputy Director, OES shall report to the County Fire Chief;
- d. The Deputy Director, OES, or a designated member of his/her staff, will attend any multi-agency coordination meetings to provide the briefing on the nature and scope of the disaster, the progress made to date on control measures and the status of available resources;
- e. The Deputy Director, OES, or designed staff member will serve as a technical advisor to the Riverside County Director of Emergency Services and any multi-agency coordination meetings.

ARTICLE VIII. RIVERSIDE COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA

Section 8.1. The "Riverside County Operational Area" is an intermediate level of the state emergency services organization consisting of the County of Riverside, all political subdivisions, and those special districts that have signed an agreement and become part of the Operational Area within the geographic boundaries of Riverside County. The "Riverside County Operational Area" is used for the coordination of emergency activities and to serve as the link in the system of communications and coordination between the state's emergency operation centers and the emergency operation centers of the county and the political subdivisions comprising the "Riverside County Operational Area".

Section 8.2. The county government shall serve as the lead agency of the "Riverside County Operational Area" unless another member agency of the operational area assumes that responsibility by written agreement with county government.

Section 8.3. The operational area authority and responsibility under the Standardized Emergency Management System shall not be affected by non-participation of any local government(s) within the operational area.

- Section 8.4.** As the lead agency, the county government shall:
- a. Coordinate information, resources and priorities among local governments within the operational area.

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- b. Coordinate information, resources and priorities between the regional level and the local government level. Coordination of fire and law enforcement resources shall be accomplished through their respective mutual aid systems.
- c. Use multi-agency coordination to facilitate decisions for overall operational level emergency response activities.
- d. Provide for an Operational Area EOC, which may be co-located with the County EOC.
- e. Coordinate resources within the county not covered by normal law or fire mutual aid.

Section 8.5. The Operational Area EOC shall be activated and SEMS used when any of the following conditions exist:

- a. A local government within the Operational Area has activated its EOC and requested activation of the Operational Area EOC to support emergency operations;
- b. Two or more cities within the Operational Area have declared or proclaimed a local emergency;
- c. The county and one or more cities have declared or proclaimed a local emergency;
- d. A city, city and county, or county has requested a governor's proclamation of a state of emergency, as defined in Government Code Section 8558(b);
- e. A state of emergency is proclaimed by the governor for the county or two or more cities within the Operational Area;
- f. The Operational Area is requesting resources from outside its boundaries, except those resources used in normal day-to-day operations which are obtained through existing agreements providing for the exchange or furnishing of certain types of facilities and services on a reimbursable, exchange, or other basis as provided for under the Master Mutual Aid Agreement;
- g. The Operational Area has received resource requests from outside its boundaries, except those resources used in normal day-to-day operations which are obtained through existing agreements for the exchange or furnishing of certain types of facilities and services on a reimbursable, exchange, or other basis as provided for under the Master Mutual Aid Agreement.

Section 8.6. The Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC) is established by the Board of Supervisors to oversee the activities of the Riverside County Operational Area. Membership in the committee shall consist of designated County Departments, all cities within Riverside County, and all Special Districts who have signed an Operational Area Agreement. The OAPC shall establish a set of by-laws governing membership, voting, and grant review and funding policies.

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Section 8.7. The Operational Area Planning Committee is responsible for the oversight of all grant funds directed to the Operational Area from various federal and state agencies sources. The Operational Area Planning Committee shall establish subcommittee(s) as needed to determine the scope of these grants, the method of distribution of these funds, and to review and approve requests for these funds.

ARTICLE IX. POWERS OF SUCCESSION

Section 9.1. Each person who shall succeed to each position of office as provided herein, and as provided in the Emergency Operations Plan of the County of Riverside, shall assume all of the powers and duties of the office succeeded to immediately upon such succession.

ARTICLE X. ORDERS OF MEMBERS

Section 10.1. During the existence of a "State of War Emergency" or a proclaimed "State of Emergency" or "Local Emergency" affecting Riverside County, each member of the County Emergency Management Organization shall have authority to require that all persons shall follow reasonable orders given within the scope of functions in order to execute the Emergency Plan of the County of Riverside, and the willful failure of any person to follow such reasonable order or orders shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months or both.

Adopted: 533 Item 37 of 08/24/1771 (Eff: 09/23/1971)

Amended: 533.1 Item 6.1 of 06/10/1975 (Eff: 07/10/1975)

533.2 Item 3.4 of 07/02/1985 (Eff: 08/01/1985)

533.3 Item 3.9 of 11/15/1988 (Eff: 12/15/1988)

533.4 Item 3.4 of 08/15/1995 (Eff: 09/14/1995)

533.5 Item 3.52 of 08/23/2005 (Eff: 09/21/2005)

10.1.5 City of Murrieta Municipal Code Title 2, Chapter 2.60

Title 2 ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

2.60.010 Purposes.

The declared purposes of this chapter are to provide for the preparation and carrying out of plans for the protection of persons and property within this city in the event of an emergency; the direction of the emergency organization; and the coordination of the emergency functions of this city with all other public agencies,

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corporations, organizations, and affected private persons. (Ord. 39 § 1 (part), 1992: Ord. 3 § 1 (part), 1991: prior code § 2.40.010)

2.60.020 Definition.

As used in this chapter, "emergency" means the actual or threatened existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within this city caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, or earthquake, or other conditions, including conditions resulting from war or imminent threat of war, but other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, which conditions are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities for this city, requiring the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat. (Ord. 39 § 1 (part), 1992: Ord. 3 § 1 (part), 1991: prior code § 2.40.015)

2.60.030 Disaster council membership.

The city disaster council is created and shall consist of the following:

- A. The mayor, who shall be chairman.
- B. The director of emergency services, who shall be the city manager.
- C. The assistant director of emergency services, who shall be appointed by the city manager.
- D. Such chiefs of emergency services as are provided for in a current emergency plan of this city, adopted pursuant to this chapter.
- E. Such representatives of civic, business, labor, veterans, professional, or other organizations having an official emergency responsibility, as may be appointed by the director with the advice and consent of the city council. (Ord. 39 § 1 (part), 1992: Ord. 3 § 1 (part), 1991: prior code § 2.40.020)

2.60.040 Disaster council powers and duties.

It shall be the duty of the city disaster council, and it is empowered, to develop and recommend for adoption by the city council, emergency and mutual aid plans and agreements and such ordinances and resolutions and rules and regulations as are necessary to implement such plans and agreements. The disaster council shall meet upon call of the chairman or, in his absence from the city or inability to

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call such meeting, upon call of the director. (Ord. 39 § 1 (part), 1992: Ord. 3 § 1 (part), 1991: prior code § 2.40.025)

2.60.050 Director and assistant director of emergency services.

A. There is created the office of director of emergency services. The city manager shall be the director of emergency services.

B. There is created the office of assistant director of emergency services, who shall be appointed by the director. (Ord. 39 § 1 (part), 1992: Ord. 3 § 1 (part), 1991: prior code § 2.40.030)

2.60.060 Powers and duties of the director and assistant director of emergency services.

A. The director is empowered to:

1. Request the city council to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a "local emergency" if the city council is in session, or to issue such proclamation if the city council is not in session. Whenever a local emergency is proclaimed by the director, the city council shall take action to ratify the proclamation within seven days thereafter or the proclamation shall have no further force or effect as provided by the provisions of Section 8630 of the California Emergency Services Act, of the California Government Code, which requires that the city council review, at least every fourteen (14) days until a local emergency is terminated, the need for continuing the local emergency, and further require that the city council terminate the local emergency at the earliest possible date the conditions warrant;

2. Request the Governor to proclaim a "state of emergency" when, in the opinion of the director, the locally available resources are inadequate to cope with the emergency per Section 8625 of the California Emergency Services Act of the California Government Code, which provides that such request is to be made, in the case of a city, by the mayor or chief executive;

3. Control and direct the effort of the emergency organization of this city for the accomplishment of the purposes of this chapter;

4. Direct cooperation between and coordination of services and staff of the emergency organization of this city; and resolve questions of authority and responsibility that may arise between them;

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5. Represent this city in all dealing with public or private agencies on matters pertaining to emergencies as defined in this chapter;

6. In the event of the proclamation of a "local emergency" as provided in this chapter, the proclamation of a "state of emergency" by the Governor or the director of the State Office of Emergency Services, or the existence of a "state of war emergency," the director is empowered:

a. To make and issue rules and regulations on matters reasonably related to the protection of life and property as affected by such emergency; provided, however, such rules and regulations must be confirmed at the earliest practicable time by the city council;

b. To obtain vital supplies, equipment, and such other properties found lacking and needed for the protection of life and property and to bind the city for the fair value thereof and, if required immediately, to commandeer the same for public use;

c. To require emergency services of any city officer or employee and, in the event of the proclamation of a "state of emergency" in the county in which this city is located or the existence of a "state of war emergency," to command the aid of as many citizens of this community as he deems necessary in the execution of his duties; such persons shall be entitled to all privileges, benefits, and immunities as are provided by state law for registered disaster services workers;

d. To requisition necessary personnel or material of any city department or agency; or

e. To execute all of his ordinary power as city manager, all of the special powers conferred upon him by this ordinance or by resolution or emergency plan pursuant hereto adopted by the city council, all powers conferred upon him by any statute, by any agreement approved by the city council, and by any other lawful authority.

B. The director of emergency services shall designate the order of succession to that office, to take effect in the event the director is unavailable to attend meetings and otherwise perform his duties during an emergency. Such order of succession shall be approved by the city council.

C. The assistant director shall, under the supervision of the director and with the assistance of emergency service chiefs, develop emergency plans and manage the emergency programs of this city and shall have such other powers

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and duties as may be assigned by the director. (Ord. 39 § 1 (part), 1992: Ord. 3 § 1 (part), 1991: prior code § 2.40.035)

2.60.070 Emergency organization.

All officers and employees of this city, together with those volunteer forces enrolled to aid them during an emergency, and all groups, organizations, and persons who may by agreement or operation of law, including persons impressed into service under the provisions of [Section 2.60.020](#) (A)(6)(c) of this chapter, be charged with duties incident to the protection of life and property in this city during such emergency, shall constitute the emergency organization of the city. (Ord. 39 § 1 (part), 1992: Ord. 3 § 1 (part), 1991: prior code § 2.40.040)

2.60.080 Emergency plan.

The city disaster council shall be responsible for the development of the city Emergency Plan, which plan shall provide for the effective mobilization of all of the resources of this city, both public and private, to meet any condition constituting a local emergency, state of emergency, or state of war emergency; and shall provide for the organization, powers and duties, services, and staff of the emergency organization. Such plan shall take effect upon adoption by resolution of the city council. (Ord. 39 § 1 (part), 1992: Ord. 3 § 1 (part), 1991: prior code § 2.40.045)

2.60.090 Expenditures.

Any expenditures made in connection with emergency activities, including mutual aid activities, shall be deemed conclusively to be for the direct protection and benefit of the inhabitants and property of the city as provided by Section 53021 of the Government Code. (Ord. 39 § 1 (part), 1992: Ord. 3 § 1 (part), 1991: prior code § 2.40.050)

2.60.100 Punishment of violations.

It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or by imprisonment for not to exceed six months, or both, for any person, during an emergency, to:

A. Willfully obstruct, hinder, or delay any member of the emergency organization in the enforcement of any lawful rule or regulation issued pursuant to this chapter, or in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by virtue of this chapter.

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B. Do any act forbidden by any lawful rule or regulation issued pursuant to this ordinance, if such act is of such a nature as to give or be likely to give assistance to the enemy or to imperil the lives or property of inhabitants of this city, or to prevent, hinder, or delay the defense or protection thereof.

C. Wear, carry, or display, without authority, any means of identification specified by the emergency agency of the state. (Ord. 39 § 1 (part), 1992: Ord. 3 § 1 (part), 1991: prior code § 2.40.055

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APPENDIX A: FLASH REPORT

RIVCO OA Form 10

RIVERSIDE OPERATIONAL AREA **FLASH REPORT**

1. Reporting Jurisdiction/Agency: **City of Murrieta** Time: _____

(Circle the appropriate response)

2. Type of Incident: Earthquake / Flood / Fire / Hazmat / Other:

3. Initial Damage Estimate: None / Light / Medium / Heavy / Unknown

4. Casualties: None / Light / Medium / Heavy / Unknown

5. Major Highways/Road: None / Light / Medium / Heavy / Unknown

6. Airfields: None / Light / Medium / Heavy / Unknown

7. Telephone Systems: None / Light / Medium / Heavy / Unknown

8. Radio Systems: None / Light / Medium / Heavy / Unknown

9. Utility Systems: None / Light / Medium / Heavy / Unknown

10. EOC Activated? Yes/ No / Pending If Yes, Date & Time:

11. NEGATIVE REPORT

REMARKS/COMMENTS:

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APPENDIX B: SITUATION REPORT

RIVCO OA Form 11

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RIVERSIDE OPERATIONAL AREA SITUATION REPORT

1. Reporting Jurisdiction: **City of Murrieta** Report Date/Time: _____
2. Type of Incident:
3. Area Affected:
4. Population Status:
 - a. # Dead: _____ b. # Injured: _____ c. # Evacuated: _____ d. # Homeless: _____
5. Evacuation Center Locations
6. EOC Status:
 - a. EOC activated?
 - b. EOC location:
 - c. RACES present? _____ d. FIRE present? _____ e. LAW present?
 - f. EOC POC (Name): _____ g. EOC phone: _____ h. EOC FAX:
 - i. EOC radio freq:
7. Major Highways Closed:
8. Major Local Roads Closed:
9. Airfield Status:
10. Utility Status: (attach additional pages if needed)

Type	# People Affected	Affected Areas	Status
_____	_____	_____	

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RIVCO OA Form 11
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RIVERSIDE OPERATIONAL AREA
SITUATION REPORT

11. Local Government Action:

- a. Proclamation of Local Emergency? YES _____ NO _____
- b. Date: _____ Note: (If unknown, give estimate)
- c. Proclaimed by: (Name and/or Position)

12. Predicated Future Resource Requests:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>
-------------	-----------------

13. Special Problems or Comments

APPENDIX C: LOGISTICS REQUEST FORM

1 FROM		RIVERSIDE COUNTY OA LOGISTICS REQUEST FORM		REQUESTEE # [FOR OPTL AREA USE ONLY]:	
2 <input type="checkbox"/> TO LOGISTICS or <input type="checkbox"/> TO (OTHER AGENCY)				PRIORITY (circle one): 1. Life Threatening 2. Urgent 3. Non-urgent	
REQUESTING AGENCY INFORMATION (Filled out by Requestor)					
3 REQUESTING AGENCY/SECTION/UNIT: City of Murrieta					
4 DATE/TIME OF REQUEST:		5 BY:		6 AUTHORIZED BY:	
7 LOCAL INCIDENT NO#:		8 LOCAL REQUEST NO#:		9 CONTACT: NUMBER/CALL:	
INFORMATION ABOUT RESOURCES REQUIRED (Filled out by Requestor)					
10 DESCRIPTION:				11 QUANTITY:	12 PRIORITY:
13 WHY NEEDED? TO DO WHAT?:					
14 HOW LONG NEEDED?:					
REPORTING/DELIVERY INSTRUCTIONS (Filled out by Requestor)					
15 WHEN NEEDED? DATE/TIME:		16 DELIVER TO (NAME/TITLE):		17 PHONE:	
18 DELIVERY LOCATION/ THOMAS GRID REFERENCE:					
19 BEST LOCAL ACCESS ROUTE:					
FOLLOW-UP INFORMATION (Filled out by Receiving Personnel)					
20 REQUEST RECEIVED (DATE/TIME):		21 RECEIVED BY: 22 POSITION:		23 ACTION TAKEN: FILLED REJECTED (ANSWER IN REMARKS) FORWARDED	
				24 OA CONTROL#:	
FORWARDING INFORMATION					
25 AGENCY:			26 TELEPHONE:		
27 AGENCY RESPONDING:			28 CONTACT:		
29 METHOD OF DELIVERY:			30 ESTIMATED COST:		
31 ESTIMATED ARRIVAL:			32 MISSION/CONTROL #:		
33 ARRIVED:		34 CONDITION:		35 VERIFIED BY:	
36 REMARKS:					

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COPIES TO: REQUESTING UNIT ☐ LOGISTICS ☐ FINANCE ☐ DOCUMENTATION ☐

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF LOGISTICS REQUEST FORM

General Information

1. This form may be used to request any type of assistance in a disaster - personnel, equipment, supplies, or facilities.
2. Make sure the support you require is not locally available before you submit this request. Check the Resource Manual and your emergency plans.
3. The form may be used within local Emergency Operating Centers to track requests, or to request support from other cities or from the operational area.
4. The form may be sent in any existing communications mode:
 - By telephone or government radio;
 - By facsimile;
 - Via radio amateur (RACES);
 - Electronically.

Entered by Person Making Request:

1. ENTER the name of your agency EXAMPLE: *EOC/Plans*.
2. ENTER the name of the agency to which this request is being sent.
3. PRINT the name of the requesting unit. EXAMPLE: *Time Unit, Police Branch, etc.*
4. PRINT the date and the time you make the request. EXAMPLES: *8/15/94 22:00* or *21 OCT 94 11:15 PM*
5. PRINT the name of the person making the request.
6. PRINT the name of the supervisor or Section Chief approving the request.
7. For local use. If you attach your request to your local incident number, it may help in tracking response and recovery costs. EXAMPLE: *RIV PD-4 (Riverside Police Incident 4)*
8. For local use, to keep a log of all requests you have made internally and externally.
9. PRINT the name and number or call sign of the person to be called for further information about this request. This may be a person at a field incident who can give more detailed information about the type of support needed, or whether a particular substitute might work.
10. PRINT a short description of the resource needed.
11. ENTER the number of items needed.
12. ENTER your evaluation of the priority of this request (See box on top right of form). Also CIRCLE the appropriate number in the box at the top right of the form.
13. DESCRIBE generally the task for which you need the resource (if the specific resource you request is not available, the Area may suggest an alternative that could perform the same kind of function).
14. ENTER the estimated length of time you may need this resource.
15. PRINT when you need this resource. Remember that it will take time to order, assemble, and transport the resource to you.
16. PRINT the name and title of the person to whom the resource should be delivered.
17. ENTER the telephone number or other communications contact channel for the person to whom the resource will be delivered.
18. PRINT the location to which the resource should be delivered. Be as complete as possible, including street number, cross street, and Thomas Brothers map grid. REMEMBER: The better you describe what you need, when you need it, and where you need it, the more likely it is that your request will be filled.
19. ENTER any special information you have about access to the delivery location, including best approaches and any detours or caution areas that the providing agency should be aware of.

Entered by Person Receiving the Request:

20. ENTER the date and time you received the request.
21. PRINT your name.

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22. PRINT your position in the Emergency Operating Center.
23. CHECK or CIRCLE the action you took: filled (enter date and time), rejected, or forwarded (if you forwarded the request to the OES Region or to another agency, fill out the following block, numbers 25 through 32).
24. ENTER the City Control Number if one is being used.
25. PRINT the name of the agency to which you forwarded the request.
26. ENTER the telephone number of the agency to which you forwarded the request.
27. PRINT the name of the agency that will actually provide the assistance.
28. PRINT the name of the contact person in the agency listed on line 27.
29. PRINT the method of delivery.
30. ENTER the projected cost of the assistance, if any.
31. ENTER the date and time the assistance is estimated to arrive at the place where it is needed.
32. ENTER any state or federal mission numbers or other reference numbers.
33. ENTER actual arrival time.
34. PRINT general condition on arrival.
35. ENTER the name of the person verifying arrival and condition.
36. PRINT any general remarks (enter number referring back to item number the remark concerns).

APPENDIX D: GENERAL MESSAGE FORM

(4 COPIES – PLEASE PRESS HARD)

**CITY OF MURRIETA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER
GENERAL MESSAGE FORM**

DATE: _____

CALLER: _____

θ INJURIES: _____

PHONE NO: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CROSS STREETS: _____

MESSAGE:

TRANSFERRED CALLER TO: _____

OTHER DISTRIBUTION: (circle)

MANAGEMENT SCE GAS EVMWD EMWD RCWD WMWD OTHER: _____

APPENDIX E: AFTER ACTION REPORT QUESTIONNAIRE

AFTER ACTION REPORT QUESTIONNAIRE

(This questionnaire should be completed for all functional or full-scale exercises, and actual occurrences/events.)

Disaster Name:

Planned Event/Exercise Name:

QUESTION	YES/NO/NA
1. Were procedures established and in place for response to the disaster?	
2. Were procedures used to organize initial and ongoing response?	
3. Was the ICS used to manage field response?	
4. Was Unified Command considered or used?	
5. Was your EOC and or/DOC activated	
6. Was the EOC/DOC organized according to SEMS functions?	
7. Were sub-functions in the EOC/DOC assigned around the five SEMS functions?	
8. Were response personnel in the EOC/DOC trained?	
9. Were action plans used in the EOC/DOC	
10. Was the action planning process used at the field response level?	
11. Was there coordination with volunteer agencies such as the American Red Cross?	
12. Was an Operational Area EOC activated?	
13. Was Mutual Aid requested?	
14. Was Mutual Aid received?	
15. Was Mutual Aid coordinated from the EOC/DOC?	

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16. Was an inter-agency group established at the EOC/DOC level?	
17. Was communication established and maintained between agencies?	
18. Was the public alerting warning conducted according to procedure?	
19. Was public safety and disaster information coordinated with the media?	

Response to question 20-24 should address areas as “needing improvement and corrective action.”

20. What response actions were taken by your agency? Include such things as mutual aid, number of personnel, equipment and other resources?

21. As you responded, was there any part of SEMS that did not work for your agency? If so, how would (did) you change the system to meet your needs?

22. As a result of your response, are any changes needed to your plans or procedures? Please provide a brief explanation:

23. As a result of your response, please identify any specific areas not covered in the current SEMS Approved Course of Instruction or SEMS Guidelines?

24. If applicable, what recovery activities have you conducted to date? Include such things as damage assessment surveys, hazard mitigation efforts, reconstruction activities and claims filed: